

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff	Geo. P. Owen
Deputy Sheriff	James W. Hartwick
Register	John Leese
Treasurer	James W. Hartwick
Prosecuting Attorney	J. J. Covert
County Judge	J. J. Covert
County Clerk	James W. Hartwick
Surveyor	Wm. Blanshan
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township	Thos. Wakelam
South Branch	P. F. Blackstone
Brainerd	John Leese
Maple Forest	B. F. Sherman
Grayling	Adelbert Taylor
Pedro	James Smith
Ball	E. Kellogg
Clatsop	Donald Smith
Center	George Medall

HIT MILES AND EAGAN

BEEF COURT MEMBERS FIND CHIEF IN ERROR.

Declare that He Should Have Made Prompt Report—No Chemicals Used to Preserve Meat—Ex-Commissionary Wrong in Buying Untried Rations.

The long-drawn-out inquiries of the military court, appointed to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles in regard to the beef supplied the army during the war with Spain are at an end and the findings have been submitted to the President and approved. In its report the court censures Gen. Miles for not reporting the unfitness of the ration at the time that the complaints reached him. It declares that the refrigerator meat was not chemically treated and holds that the canned beef was good. Gen. Eagan is severely scored for buying such immense quantities of an untried ration. The packers are exonerated, it being shown that they furnished the same goods that they put on the general market. The court recommends that no further action be taken in the matter, while it suggests that several persons have placed themselves liable to prosecution.

The report is long and it reviews the conditions under which the army operated, but it finds no excuse for the charges of Gen. Miles. Briefly stated, the report not only finds that Gen. Miles made false allegations against the War Department and the packers, but that he furnished no evidence to show that he had any excuse for believing that these allegations were true. The court finds that there was overwhelming testimony to the fact that the refrigerator meat was not chemically treated, but was preferable in every way to the fresh beef killed in Cuba and Porto Rico; that this beef was not a serious cause of sickness; that the canned roast beef was not furnished under the pretense of an experiment, and that it was not beef pulp, from which the nutriment had been taken for beef stock. It is admitted that canned roast beef was not intended for a field ration, and that the commissary general committed a colossal error for which there is no palliation in making such large purchases of this ration.

In answering the questions propounded by the President to the court as to the character of the ration, and who was responsible, the report censures only Gen. Miles for allegations which were untrue, and Gen. Eagan for purchasing 7,000,000 pounds of canned roast beef, considering the use that had been made of it in the regular army. Regarding Eagan, the court finds no ground for any imputation of any other act, and holds that the report is a temperate searching of the conduct of the commissary general, showing him as an officer at the head of the army, who, without excuse, bore false testimony against the Government in its conduct of the war.

The concluding paragraph in the summary up is in its mild phraseology a severe censure upon Gen. Miles. The court says: "It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignity high military command, but the court is of opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the case for discipline. Only 120 witnesses of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

RUSH INTO UTE RESERVATION.

Opening Does Not Draw a Very Large Crowd.

There was considerable excitement at Durango, Colo., over the opening of the Ute reservation to settlers, but the rush into the 600 acres soon when they were thrown open did not equal the Cherokee opening. Less than 1,000 people started in the mad rush to secure valuable sites. It was thought that nearly 3,000 would make the race, but many were disappointed with the appearance of the land.

The start was made promptly at noon, and several hundred people who did not bother with the land office officials made a race for the choice locations. Only 120 lined up at the land office. No trouble was reported. All night men were seen starting in the direction of the Ute lands, and all forenoon there was a continuous stream of home seekers toward the point where the race commenced.

The King of Portugal is a perpetual smoker. Sarah Bernhardt often trips her own bonnet. Rindign Klipp's favorite headgear is a golf cap. Maj. Strong says Col. Fred Funston is the bravest man that ever lived. King Oscar of Sweden has just had his life insured. He is 70 years old. Ex-President Casimir-Perier of France is said to be contemplating a trip to this country. Klipp has produced fifty-three publications since he began writing eighteen years ago. Count George Apponyi, former leader of the Hungarian Conservatives, has passed his ninetieth birthday. Rear Admiral Schley will succeed Rear Admiral Hovey as president of the naval retiring board at Washington. Queen Margherita of Italy speaks German fluently, and generally uses that language when she meets German artists. Lady Lechmere is one of the greatest women hunters. She is now with her husband and shooting big game in Somaliland. Holman Storer, the new Minister to Spain, is a native-born American, as are the ambassadors to Great Britain and Russia. Senator Quay is a master of French literature, and finds his chief delight in reading Victor Hugo's works in the original. Since Senator Allison became a widower over fifteen years ago his wife's mother has been the manager of his household.

CHICAGO EXPANSIONISTS MEET

Two Large Audiences Indorse the Government's Philippine Policy.

A pouring rain didn't seem to dampen the enthusiasm of 6,000 Chicagoans who met Sunday in the Auditorium and Central Music Hall to indorse the Government's Philippine policy. According to dispatches two audiences, fired by the eloquence of speakers who lauded loyalty to the Government in the present crisis, cheered at the mention of the names of the President and the heroes of the conflict in the Philippines and blessed the sentiment expressed at the Central Music Hall and anti-imperialist mass meeting of the day before. Clergymen, artists and soldiers, roared the sentiments from the platform. Almost every sentence was punctuated by applause, and when a popular war hero was named the cheers were prolonged into minutes.

The Auditorium was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The speakers' desk was draped with an American flag made by Cuban women. The faces of McKinley and Dewey were portrayed in huge proportions on the platform. The army was represented by the portrait of Col. Roosevelt and the navy by the portraits of Sampson, Schley and Sigbee. The Naval Veterans' Association, under command of Lieut. W. J. Wilson, and fifty strong, was conspicuous in the uniforms which had seen service at Sagadahoc.

Spunked in the audience were noticed the blue uniforms of the boys of '98 and the gray heads of the veterans of '61. There were many women present, both in the audience and on the platform. When the vote was taken on the resolution of indorsement of the administration the few anti-imperialists who were present remained seated and at once became the objects of attention. There were cries of "Put them out!" and one or two of the "ants" bid defiance to the audience by leaving the meeting.

When Judge O. H. Horton called the Auditorium meeting to order at 3 o'clock there were almost 5,000 persons in the great hall. The Central Music Hall meeting was presided over by Thomas B. Bryan and about 1,200 were present. The speakers at the Auditorium were William Dudley Bouk of Indiana, Judge Richard S. Tuttle, the Rev. F. S. Henson, Bishop Samuel Williams, George E. B. Loring, Gen. John C. Black and Congressman J. P. Dilliver of Iowa. Letters were read from Dr. Lyman Abbott, Lambert Tree, E. Benjamin Andrews, Luther Lathin Mills and the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett. The resolutions were read by Gen. John C. Black and declared the belief of the audience that the present conditions in the Philippines are the natural result of the events of the war; that the destruction of Spanish authority there left no other authority than that of the United States; that peace prevailed from the time of the American occupation until the firing by the insurgents; that every honorable means has been employed by this Government to cause a cessation of hostilities; that faith is declared in the army and navy; that the administration has discharged its duties fully and well; that support is pledged to the American soldiers in the Philippines, and end with this sentence: "Until armed insurrection has ceased we have no terms to offer but the American terms of unconditional surrender."

NASHVILLE AT CAIRO.

Gunboat Given Enthusiastic Welcome to Illinois.

The United States gunboat Nashville, arrived at Cairo, Ill., and anchored in midstream in the Ohio, immediately in front of the city. Thousands of people have visited the gallant ship from which the first gun of the Spanish-American war was fired, and which captured the first prize. The number of visitors Sunday has been variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, and they came from six States. Several thousand people visited the ship during the day and many thousands during the night. The gunboat was engaged in firing the crowd, and they could not handle them.

DEWEY'S SAILORS IN.

Buffalo Brings 500 Time-Expired Men from Manila.

The auxiliary cruiser Balao, with 500 time-expired officers and men from Dewey's fleet, has arrived at New York. The men were brought home for discharge, having been relieved by the detachment that was carried to Manila last December. On the Buffalo were forty-nine sailors who were on Dewey's flagship when the Spanish ships were destroyed. No ceremonies of any sort marked the arrival of the vessel. As a matter of fact, it was not expected before another week's time. She made a remarkably fast voyage, being only forty-five days out from Manila.

STATE WILL DEFY NATION.

Governor Thomas Demands Recall of Colorado Volunteers.

Charles S. Thomas, Governor of the State of Colorado, is determined the Colorado volunteer soldiers shall be returned from the Philippines, and it is intimated that he will resort to the drastic measure of appealing to the Supreme Court if President McKinley does not order their immediate return. The Governor says the boys enlisted for the Spanish war, and as war with Spain is over there remains nothing for them to do but return to their country and homes.

FAVORS POLICY HOLDERS.

Court Decision Hits Insurance Companies' Surplus Funds Hard.

Holders of endorsement insurance policies in the mutual life insurance companies are jubilant over the decision of Justice Woodward in the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York, which is taken to mean, unless the higher court rules otherwise, that endorsement policy holders are entitled to a share of the entire surplus of the companies, instead, at present, only that part which the directors in their discretion set aside.

Late advices from Australia give particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland early in March, and in which fourteen white and about 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty hangers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage amounted to about \$250,000.

The Arkansas Supreme Court has decided that a man cannot escape jury duty because he has not paid his poll tax. Herebefore the fact that a man had failed to pay his poll tax had been a ground for excusing him from jury service.

SHIPS START HOME.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE MANILA WITH SICK AND WOUNDED.

General Otis Reports Vessels that Have Started from Manila for San Francisco—Regulars Are to Come When More Regulars Arrive.

Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the sailing of six chartered transports from Manila for San Francisco. They are the City of Pueblo, the Zealandia, the Pennsylvania, the Nelson, the Cleveland and the St. Paul. Sick and wounded men are being brought home on these vessels.

The Cleveland and the Nelson are freight boats, but the others could have brought volunteers if it had been considered advisable to reduce the effective forces during the negotiations now being conducted with a view of ending further Filipino resistance to the American Government. The Pennsylvania has been stationed several months at Cebu, and the St. Paul has been at Iloilo since fall. These vessels will be returned to their owners when they reach San Francisco, and as rapidly as possible all the remaining chartered vessels will be released.

Gen. Otis cables "Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of the month. The importance of their presence here at this time and accept sacrifice which United States interests make imperative."

War Department officials say that the cable regarding the return of the transports indicates that the troops are in the hands of the United States, but that the necessity of remaining until they can be relieved by the regulars now on their way and to be sent to Manila as soon as they can be shipped.

There have been many applications from the West to have the volunteers brought home by the Suez canal route. A Washington dispatch says investigation shows that it is impracticable. The Suez canal route is a much longer route than that across the Pacific and the men would be kept on the transports from ten to fifteen or twenty days longer than if they came across the Pacific. The distance is estimated to be about 8,000 miles longer by the Suez canal route than across the Pacific, and at this season of the year it is considered more unsafe, owing to climatic conditions, especially for the troops who have been in the tropical climate of the Philippines. The greater part of the voyage would have to be made through the tropical climate even farther south than Manila, as they would have to skirt the eastern coast of Asia, where plague spots exist at all times and especially in the summer season. By the other route, the transports can sail north to Japan, and then across the Pacific in a more salubrious climate, which will make the voyage beneficial to the men. The expensive tolls at the Suez canal make the Pacific route the more economical.

The War Department has, therefore, been constrained to deny these requests and to bring the volunteers home by the Pacific route. As a majority of the volunteers are from the West, they will also have a shorter railroad journey before they reach their homes in San Francisco.

Gen. Lawton has established a Filipino government at Balingay, a council composed of Filipinos, and a mayor being elected. Americans are not to be held responsible for remuneration to the officials. To such an extent as the natives conduct their affairs in a manner the Americans consider proper, they will not be interfered with. This has been promised them. A portion of the Filipinos are satisfied with this, and have commenced to cultivate their fields. Those in that city who were unwilling to submit to foreign rule have largely become weary of the war and sick of slaughter, and have laid down their arms.

Lawton is giving a cordial welcome to the Filipinos returning from the north and coming into the protection of the Americans. Many natives are getting food supplies from the stock stores taken at Balingay by Gen. Lawton. Aguinaldo's power is reported to be weakening continually. The returning insurgents are said to understand that they will be accorded kind and just treatment.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The insurgents succeeded in landing ten machine guns at Capiz, on the island of Panay.

McArthur's troops are considerably encumbered by the heat and the fatigue of the campaign.

The insurgents of the province of Cavite are preparing to make a desperate resistance to the Americans.

Gen. Luna passed his army east of the railway, bringing up troops by railroads in a sight of the American lines.

A reconnoitering party, sent out by Gen. Lawton, discovered the insurgents strongly entrenched at San Isidro, nine miles north of Balingay.

During the afternoon of Monday Gen. Mascardo, with a large retinue of officers, rode along the lines, frequently stopping to harangue his warriors.

The transport Hancock, which sailed from San Francisco April 18, carrying the Twenty-first Infantry and Light Battery B, first artillery, thirty-nine officers and 1,451 enlisted men, has reached Manila.

At dusk Tuesday a detachment of rebels rushed toward the outskirts of the Mountain regiment, but were met by a hot fire from the Mountain regiment's line. The insurgents from trenches nearly three miles long responded.

Senior Lopez, the Filipino agent in London, discards the reports of the desire of the Filipinos to surrender. He says Aguinaldo is still in supreme command and contradicts the reported division of the Filipino forces under Mascardo and Luna.

The United States Philippine commission has been considering a provincial constitution for the island of Negros, which was framed by Col. Smith and leading natives.

The insurgents assassinated M. Dumari, a Frenchman, who had crossed their lines under a flag of truce. He was negotiating with the Filipinos for the release of Spanish prisoners.

The country between San Fernando and Calumpit is being won by natives, who profess great friendship toward the Americans, but who are suspected by many of sympathy with the insurrection.

WATSON ORDERED TO MANILA.

Will Relieve Dewey When the Admiral Wishes to Quit.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson has been ordered to proceed to Manila to relieve Admiral Dewey as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station. Secretary Long said that Rear Admiral Watson would not succeed Admiral Dewey as a member of the Philippine commission, and that the Admiral will remain in Manila until the commission's work is completed. The orders to Rear Admiral Watson are due to the intimations received from the Admiral of his desire to return to the United States.



REAR ADMIRAL WATSON.

States and of the request of Watson to be assigned to duty. While it is impossible as yet to fix an exact date for the return of Admiral Dewey, navy department officials express the belief that it will only be a matter of a short while. "They base this opinion on the supposition that the native army is about to surrender and that the opposition in the Philippines cannot long continue. Even at this early date the national welcome to Dewey on his home coming has been proposed."

DEATH RODE THE WIND.

Seventy-five New Graves Tell the Story of Missouri's Cyclone.

The death-dealing cyclone, of which Kirksville, Mo., was the special target, was one of the worst calamities in the history of the State. Seventy-five new graves in a most eloquent, and yet most terrible, evidence of the awfulness of the storm. In the hospitals and homes are 200 human beings suffering from broken limbs or worse injuries, and over all this scene is the grief of the bereaved men and women who mourn the loss of friends and homes. Years will not blot out the memory of this terrible storm, which left a path of death and desolation in its wake.

At Kirksville over 100 houses were torn to splinters, and of the inmates of these houses—scared injury and many men death; death came in all shapes of horror, and the sights that greeted the eyes of those who were early upon the scene after the fury of the wind had been



A SCENE IN THE CYCLONE'S WAKE.

braska colonel who only harks. St. Paul Dispatch.

Col. Fred Funston, the Kansas cyclone in the tropics, is not a Chicago man. He didn't stop to boil the water. Omaha Bee.

Col. Funston can have anything he wants in Kansas when he gets home, even cigars. St. Louis Globe.

If the people of Kansas do not cheer Col. Fred Funston to something they will miss a great opportunity to honor a real hero. Baltimore American.

THE BALL TEAMS.

The New York team is the laughing stock of the country. New York Evening World.

Pittsburg has won a game. This is a notable occasion on account of its rarity this season. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The prizes of Van der Aar's team are set and their landing was forwarded from St. Louis. Cleveland Leader.

It looks now much as if Manager Egan had taken the wrong batch of stars over to Brooklyn. Brooklyn Citizen.

The Boston news continues to emphasize the brilliant success with which it can lose games this season. Boston Herald.

Can it be possible that this is the beginning of the end that has marked the play of the Phillies for several seasons past? Philadelphia Times.

The chief trouble with the Calceola spring does not seem to be that the men are playing poor ball, but that they do not appear to work together. Louisville Post.

What is wanted is a team run by Gettysburg and Rollins and owned by Gettysburg men who not only live in Baltimore but stay in Baltimore, and who have not superior financial interests in any other city on the circuit. Baltimore News.

Latest Achievement of Science.

Wireless telegraphy gets here just in time to announce the arrival of wireless. St. Paul Dispatch.

Wireless telegraphy is evidently one of the solid scientific achievements of the day. Springfield Republican.

The Hawkeye believes the wireless telegraph is a demonstrated event and that it will, in its practical utility as the commercial as well as the scientific world. Burlington Hawkeye.

The successful experiments in wireless telegraphy are said to be causing some concern to the managers of the telegraph companies—but not enough to cause them to stamp messages, as yet. Tacoma Ledger.

Sanoan Situation.

Matana probably begins to realize what is meant by the "power being thrown." Louisville Post.

Admiral Kautz's ready-made king is a subject of the American people. Consequently we can all reflect that, though we have no king over us, we have one under us. St. Paul Dispatch.

It has already been the boast of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that he has never taken physical exercise. Now he is reported in bed with the gout. Service him right. Boston Herald.

It is estimated that England's stock of coal will last 200 years longer than North America's 600 years. It is not likely, however, that these supplies will be needed, as it is probable that before many years have passed, power and heat, more economical and better, will be secured in other ways.

A warranty deed for an 80-acre tract of mineral land in Jasper County, Mo., which was recently filed with the recorder at Carthage, bore revenue stamps aggregating \$844. The price paid for the land was \$244,000.

PULSE of the PRESS

Philippine Peace Proposals.

Peace must be made on our own terms. Nashville American.

Surrender first, peace and reconstruction afterwards. Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is regrettable that there should be any delay in arriving at terms of peace. Buffalo Courier.

It is useless to urge that Aguinaldo cannot surrender without the authority of the Congress. Omaha Bee.

Aguinaldo's effort to work the maze game on Gen. Otis was not successful. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Self-preservation will force Luna to accept Gen. Otis' terms of unconditional surrender. New York Mail and Express.

Aguinaldo is the kind of general who thinks twice before allowing a war to interfere with his summer vacation. Washington Star.

Talking of peace cannot stop fighting just now, unless complete surrender is agreed to, for the serious part of the rainy season is near at hand. Minneapolis Times.

If the insurgents insist on losing another capital or two before making Gen. Otis should hasten to gratify their desire with all possible dispatch. Sioux City Journal.

Of course Otis is carrying on the negotiations with the Tagals badly. He is an ignorant warden on the ground, and the know-it-alls here could tell him off-hand that he ought to surrender unconditionally. New York Tribune.

Hero of the Hour.

Hurrah for Gen. Funston! He richly deserves his promotion. Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Hail to Col. Funston, the unsolicited Hobson of the Orient. Detroit Free Press.

It is Gen. Funston now. No American volunteer ever deserved better of his country. Washington Times.

Ten to one when Aguinaldo gets his last ditch ready that man Funston will be on hand to swim it. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Col. Fred Funston is so small that it will be easy to Hobsonize him when he returns to this country. Springfield Journal.

In the race for fame the Kansas colonel who bites is several laps ahead of the Nebraska one. St. Paul Dispatch.

SPRING PLOWING VERY LATE.

Result of Returns Furnished to the Department of Agriculture.

The May returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture show the average in winter wheat in cultivation in May 1 to have been about 27,000,000 acres. This is about 4,000,000 acres less than the area estimated to have been sown last fall, but it still slightly exceeds the area of winter wheat harvested last year. The reduction in acreage in the principal States, as compared with the area seeded last fall, is as follows:

Kansas, 888,000; Illinois, 761,000; Indiana, 394,000; Missouri, 345,000; Texas, 227,000; Ohio, 149,000; Nebraska, 144,000; Michigan, 128,000; Wisconsin, 120,000; Tennessee, 105,600.

The condition in the principal States after reducing the acreage as indicated, is as follows:

Pennsylvania, 80; Maryland, 83; Virginia, 78; Texas, 67; Tennessee, 78; Kentucky, 70; Ohio, 62; Michigan, 60; Indiana, 68; Illinois, 64; Missouri, 65; Kansas, 64; California, 90; Oklahoma, 86.

Spring plowing is unusually late in almost every part of the country. The work already done is estimated at 57.2 per cent of the total contemplated. The proportion usually done by May 1 is about 75 per cent of the whole.

A CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Four Days Session to Be Held in Chicago This Summer.

A national conference on trusts and combinations will be held in Chicago during the coming summer. The Civic Federation of the city has been securing the scheme for some time. The plan is to gather together a body of men from all sections of the country who will reflect the views of labor, commerce, political economy, law, trade, and in fact of all the varied industrial, educational and professional elements on the latest and greatest of national questions.

The question is to hold four days' conference, one day being devoted to railroad combinations, one to labor organizations, one to industrial combinations and one to remedies and to methods of procedure. One of the most important questions to be discussed will be that involving the jurisdiction of the various States and the Federal Government in the disposition of this issue. The conference will be held in Chicago, and it is expected that the investigators of the trust say it is this one. For this reason the Governors and Attorneys General of all the States will be asked to be present to give their views.

WIND AND WATER RAGE.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska Towns Seriously Damaged.

Tornadoes swept the Kansas towns of Coldwater, Lexington and Ashland Tuesday night. In Coldwater a dozen houses were wrecked. Joseph Hovers was killed and a half dozen persons were injured. At Lexington a general store was wrecked, and at Ashland a general store was wrecked. The Presbyterian Church was blown away and the court house was unroofed. A terrible windstorm in Ellis County picked up a stretch of wire fence a quarter of a mile long, carried it three miles and wrapped it securely around the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A great amount of rain, amounting almost to a deluge, fell Tuesday night in southwestern Nebraska, from which no fatalities have resulted so far as can be heard, but which has destroyed a considerable amount of property, especially on lowland farms, the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha and the Pacific Short Line railways being also largely damaged. The town of Homer was the principal sufferer. At Winnebago agency the storm was accompanied by enormous hail.

Sparks from the Wires.

Severe tidal waves reported from the Canine Islands.

W. Spurgeon killed by lightning. Morgantown, W. Va.

Julius J. G. Lay of Washington, D. C., has been appointed consul general at Barcelona, Spain.

James Harvey, Elkhorn, W. Va., struck James P. McClure behind the ear with a rock, killing him instantly.

Body of an unknown man, about 30, was found in an opium joint, Chicago. He was found to be poisoned by a woman.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Noted Economist Who Has Come Into Conflict with the Government.

Edward Atkinson, the celebrated Boston economist who by his anti-imperialist propaganda has come into conflict with the Federal Government, has for years been famous as a writer on economic topics. He is a native

FRED FUNSTON.



IN REPLY to a telegram from a Chicago paper inquiring "What's the matter with Funston?" William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette and writer of the famous editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" wired the following:

I have known Fred Funston for about fifteen years; went to Kansas State University with him, where we had a slow dance for the foot of every class. Afterward we roomed together while working for Kansas City papers. He is not afraid of anything that can talk. Once in school the town's "bad boy" tried to run over Funston. The darky weighed 200 pounds, and was a "scraper" with a razor record. Funston is 5 feet 3 inches and weighs about 95. He "bluffed" the "colored brother" to a standstill and went for a warrant and marched the boss bluff through the main streets of Lawrence at the point of a gun. Once when he was a Santa Fe train conductor he threw an obstreperous cowboy down in the middle of a car aisle, took the cowboy's gun away, pounded him up with it, threw him off the train and chased him half a mile down the track, throwing ballast at him. Funston was in Alaska four years ago, and he took a longer trip in the middle of the dark arctic winter with only Indian guides than Peary took in Greenland in the light of summer. There is absolutely nothing the matter with Funston, and what is more, there are several hundred other young fellows in Kansas made of the same stuff.

Three years ago Funston went to Cuba. In his travels he had come across the junta and soon became imbued with a desire to do battle under the lone star flag. To think is to act with him. He sailed away in a filibustering vessel, was landed near Matanzas and joined Maceo. He was familiar with arms of all kinds and soon wore the stars of a colonel of cavalry.



He had a bunch of irrepressibles with him and they did excellent service. He raided the country to within sight of Havana and when the Spaniards bore down upon the Cubans Funston's raiders held the rear guard. They stood off Blanco's veterans until the great chieftain could escape to the hills. They were in every skirmish and were terrors to the foe. When the mulatto general fell and his forces were scattered the raiders went with them. Funston had a hard time of it dodging the enemy, but luck was with him and he reached his native land, a war veteran months before the nation decided to take a hand.

With the outbreak of war he was offered, and accepted a staff commission by one of the officers of rank Governor Stanley of Kansas raised a regiment of volunteers in addition to the national guard and called it the Twentieth Kansas. He offered the command to Fred Funston, who accepted and, when the regiment was ordered to the far east he hastened to assume command. Since then the name of Fred Funston has been mentioned in the dispatches more frequently than that of any other, regular or volunteer, who is in the Philippines or who fought at Santiago.

Actual warfare had scarcely commenced in Luzon until the world began to realize that Kansas produces something besides grasshoppers and high winds. The Philippines had not fallen back into their second line of trenches until the world was made aware that the Twentieth Kansas had driven them out of their first. "Colonel Funston with a handful of the Kansas regiment" went out and got them. A forward movement was determined on the jayhawker colonel and his willing followers were in the van.

Lloyd Wheaton, a veteran of many a battle on the frontier, started to whip Aguinaldo out of Malolos. His column, called the dying column, was detached from MacArthur's division and projected northward from the defenses before Manila. Funston, of course, was in this dying column, for speed, decision, skill and pluck were needed; he has them all and his men have also. Wheaton succeeded in his object. Every paper in the land printed his picture, but beside it could be seen the boyish face of the Kansan.

covered by a soft brown beard of recent growth.

Then MacArthur started up the country to whole Aguinaldo out of his boots. He took Wheaton, Hale, Otis and had Hall in reserve. The four columns marched away, regulars brigaded with Funston's raw levies. They fought their way through jungles and over frightfully rough country, but they advanced. A river, supposed to be impassable, was met with not far from Malolos; Funston and half a company of his men swam over and kicked several hundreds of Filipinos out of the trenches.

Those who have sat in admiration of the exploits of the gallant Kansas officer have probably not realized what this is. All, of course, are aware that the deeds were accomplished in the face of a determined foe. But who has stopped to think or realize that the rivers that archipelago are thronged with large man-eating crocodiles? Men soon learn to face a storm of bullets and even joke about them. But the world has few men who would be willing to face the prospect of furnishing a meal to a hungry crocodile. Yet this is what that youth from Kansas has done more times than the cablegrams show.

Since the boys from the West faced the night attack of August at Malate, delivered in the throes of a frightful storm; since the gallant men from go-phardom and Sandburrville turned back the exultant don, making seeming victory, sweet because of the awful slaughter of Cavite, the bitterness of abject repulse and defeat, the world has realized that the wind-swept plains of the West produce something



more desirable than atmospheric disturbances. Since the men who follow the figure 20 on the broad blue banner of Funston's regiment have taken to swimming crocodile-infested rivers that they may mingle with Filipinos the world has taken a sudden interest in sunflowers.

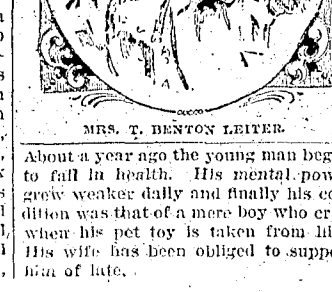
This interest is not born of estheticism; it is a virile, manly interest. It means that if Kansas can produce a regiment of such sunflowers then Kansas deserves to stand well up at the head of the list of States. No State in the Union—with one possible exception—has cause to blush when the names of her soldiers are mentioned. This applies not only to the present, but all other conflicts. All have won honor and fame for self-sacrifice, daring and devotion. But of all the names which have won added lustre since the first shot was fired none shines so brightly as that of Fred Funston. No regiment has a record more fully complete with military glory than his.

A LETTER ON THE STAGE.

Society Woman Trying to Earn a Living for Herself and Her Husband.

Mrs. T. Benton Leiter, niece of Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, and herself a popular member of Chicago society, has gone on the stage. It isn't love of applause or a theatrical ambition that led her to adopt the profession, but the necessity of earning a living for herself and her parrot-like husband. The latter is a cousin of Joe Leiter and of Lady Cuzon, the vice regent of India. Mrs. Leiter is a woman of education and culture. She has written several stories for children, which are meritorious.

Her husband for years held a responsible position with his millionaire uncle. He was a hard and close worker and was busy from morning till night in attending to his uncle's affairs.



MRS. T. BENTON LEITER.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Miners Leaving Ishpeming Creates a Scarcity of Labor—Kangas-Kongas-Kitts Himself with a Razor—Robber at the University—Killed by a Fall.

A movement is gradually developing in Ishpeming which is drawing the men who mark its progress. The English miners are showing a well-defined tendency to leave that section of the country and look for new fields of employment. This tendency has been noticeable ever since the recent labor troubles and it apparently continues to grow. During the past few years there have been several times a great scarcity of labor at a time when it should be most plentiful. Two of the largest parties that have yet been formed are about to leave for new fields of labor. One party, which when all made up will number about twenty or more men, is preparing to leave for the Michigan copper mines which have recently been discovered.

Suicide of a Bedford Farmer.
Eugene Roy, son of a prosperous Bedford township farmer, and a popular young man in the neighborhood, was found dying behind a wood pile at the edge of the woods near his home, with three gashes in his throat and a like number in his left wrist. He was conscious and rational. Asked as to his motive for suicide, he said it was all on account of his sister Lydia's illness. He said, however, that he did not remember having done the slaying.

College Dental Room Robbed.
The robbery in the dental department of the university at Ann Arbor has leaked out. One night the college was broken into and \$100 in money and \$300 worth of gold filling stolen. It is thought some one who had been treated in the operating room committed the deed.

Albion Man Bullied Injured.
S. G. Allen, manager of the Albion electric light plant, while fixing wires received a shock which threw him from the ladder, on which he was standing. He struck on his head. Concussion of the brain resulted. His recovery is doubtful.

Franchise for an Electric Road.
The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company has granted a franchise to John D. Cuddihy and Edward Ryan to build an electric street car line through their property, connecting the cities of Laurium and Red Jacket.

State News in Brief.

Pellene has begun a war on slot machines.

Plint policemen will have to wear uniforms hereafter.

Boring for coal is being carried on in the vicinity of Hubbardston.

Harbor Beach expects to put in a system of sewerage to cost \$10,000.

Mr. Clemens City Council has confirmed all of Mayor Ulrich's appointments.

The 2-year-old son of Albert Albro of South Haven was accidentally drowned.

Wesley Beyer of Battle Creek accidentally shot himself and died in half an hour.

The corner stone of the new Pilgrim Congregational Church at Lansing was laid.

The electric power house at the Port Huron tunnel was partially destroyed by fire.

Rev. George Dickson, German pastor at New Boston for several years, has resigned.

Work on the lost mine factory at Alma is being delayed because of inability to get iron.

Port Huron City Council will more stringently regulate the liquor traffic in that city.

The Original Bath and Hotel Co. of Mt. Clemens has incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.

The village of Frankenthum has refused to grant a franchise for an electric road running to Saginaw.

The fishermen of the Thumb have formed a protective association and will make uniform prices.

Tonia Common Council voted to refund the 1893 \$30,000 2 per cent bonds at a lower rate of interest.

The forward axle of a D. Y. & A. A. car broke near Warren, wrecking the car and obstructing traffic.

The Michigan pipe works at Bay City was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The loss is from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Two business blocks on Pine street, Calumet, owned by Joseph Clinton, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$6,000.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell is proceeding to close up the affairs of the Preferred Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. of Holly.

Devitt, Tremble & Co., Chicago, bond brokers, were awarded the \$20,000 city bond of St. Joseph, at \$1,440.90 premium.

Mrs. Catherine Leyer of Waldenburg fell into a feather bed face downward and smothered before her predicament was discovered.

Two thousand young pear trees in Merritt Chandler's 40-acre orchard at Onaway were ruined by the severely cold weather of February.

Frank C. Twichell, manager of a Bay City collection agency, was found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to Tonia for two years.

George Wilson of Carsonville was found dead in a ditch three miles from Smith Center. He had evidently taken a header while riding a bicycle.

A heavy rain and hail storm through central Berrien and southern Van Buren counties did much damage to young fruit trees and glass in hot houses.

The old Jensen house at Engle, erected fifty-eight years ago and used for many years as a hotel, on the old Grand River road, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Andrew Nelson, a junior student at Ann Arbor, in the medical department, has fallen heir to the neat sum of 10,000 gold Swedish crowns by the death of an aunt in Sweden.

Harriet Shafter Lee, winner of the State high school oratorical contest at Ypsilanti, was given a royal welcome when she reached Mason. A reception in her honor was given.

Mrs. Laura M. Caton of Adrian has been granted a divorce at Lansing from Samuel L. Caton, the well-known horseman.

The university calendar for 1898-99 is out and shows the total enrollment this year to be 1,943, of which number 1,839 are residents of Michigan. Forty-seven States and territories are represented and many foreign countries.

In the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor Judge Kinnear directed a verdict for the defendant in the case of John N. W. Smith of Superior vs. Caleb Eaton of Ypsilanti. The suit was brought to recover an \$8,000 farm which plaintiff had traded to defendant.

George Walroth of Muskegon dropped dead.

A grist mill will be erected at Whitmore this summer.

In the vicinity of Saragosa crows are picking out the eyes of lambs.

The State Board of Health wants larger appropriations to carry on its work.

The graduating class of the Holly high school will consist of twelve members.

The Sanline Center high school building has been completed at a cost of \$8,000.

Grace Hess, aged 11 years, of Whitmore, is dead as a result of injuries received in play.

Clarke Bros' saloon and Rennels' warehouse at St. Louis burned. Loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,000.

The Lowell and Hastings Railroad has been sold to the Grand Rapids, Belding and Saginaw Co.

Charles Thompson of Flint, Company B, First Montana, was wounded in the leg at Columbus.

Marcus Sterk, a Red Jacket saloonkeeper, lost a wad of \$1,500. It is thought the money was stolen.

More bicycles have been sold throughout Saginaw County this spring than during any previous season.

Work on the Ypsilanti-Saline electric railroad has begun. It is expected to be in running order in sixty days.

Rev. L. B. Missell of Monroe has accepted the call to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church of Lansing.

The 15-month-old baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hinkley of Muskegon fell into a pail of water and was drowned.

The Eaton County bar has presented an oral portrait of Supreme Court Justice Frank A. Hooker to the Circuit Court.

Two farmers, named Stone and McLeod, were held up near Dollarville. They were relieved of \$20 in the most approved western style.

Ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable will furnish most of the funds to build a new chapter house at Ann Arbor for the Zeta Psi fraternity.

Rev. James Chalmers, one of the most able of Port Huron's divines, has accepted a call to the Second Congregational Church at Toledo.

Plans for the new court house for St. Joseph County submitted by S. J. Osgood of Grand Rapids have been accepted by the Supervisors.

Battle Creek claims to have the tallest telephone pole in Michigan. The giant is located on Marshall street, and is ninety feet above the ground.

Charles Cardinal, living near Standish, was probably fatally injured in a saw-mill. A stick flew back from a saw and struck him in the head.

Ex-Congressman S. M. Stephenson, the wealthy lumber merchant, is to give the city of Menominee a handsome new library building to be built at his own expense.

C. T. Hillis, a wealthy lumberman, offers to build a beautiful Masonic temple at Muskegon if the two lodges in that city will amalgamate. The building will cost \$20,000.

John Hartman of Birmingham, a line-man on the Detroit and Pontiac Electric Railway, came in contact with a live wire and was thrown to the ground and severely injured.

The mangled remains of a man were found on the Michigan Central tracks about four miles west of Jackson. He appeared to be about 25 years of age, but is unidentified.

In the case of Cecilia R. Lellis of Detroit against the Michigan Central and Ann Arbor Railroad companies in Circuit Court at Ann Arbor, Judge Kinnear directed a verdict for the defendants.

A freight wreck occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad between Sheldon and Dentons. It was caused by the breaking-down of a flat car loaded with building stone. Twelve cars were derailed and spread all over the track.

A collection of about 100 photographs has recently been received by the department of pharmacology of the University of Michigan, direct from Colombo, Ceylon. The photographs, which are unusually large, are illustrative of phases of the tea, coffee, vanilla, cinchona and other native industries.

Alarming reports have been received from the Saginaw Valley district around St. Joseph to the effect that the entire crop is in danger of being ruined by a foreign small black bug or the mosquito family. The little pest gathers upon the bushes by the hundreds. In a few hours the bushes are lifeless.

The homestead near Galesburg, where Gen. W. R. Shafter, American commander before Santiago, was born and raised, is to be sold and the property sold. During the battle before Santiago the homestead was visited by hundreds of persons and portions of the old log house were carried away as relics.

A party of seventeen farmers living northeast of St. Louis have started for Palestine. They are Adventists and are going to Jerusalem in order to be there at the second coming of Christ. While waiting for that to happen they will do missionary work and will support themselves by farming land which they will buy.

The Central Telephone Co., with headquarters at Kalamazoo, will extend its system to Jackson to connect with the New State company. Further extensions will be made from Buchanan to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, and from Buchanan to South Bend, also south to connect with the Ohio and Indiana Independent telephone systems.

Peter Goetz, the well-known proprietor of the Hotel de Saint Regis, has mysteriously disappeared from home. Later his body was found six miles from the "Soo," on the Canadian side. It had been discovered in the river, and as there was nothing on the body by which it could be identified, it was taken ashore, placed in a rough box and buried. It is thought that Goetz committed suicide. Before leaving his home he went to his room, removed a portion of his clothing and left all his valuables at home.

Jackson County last year had 49,995 acres planted to wheat and 909,691 bushels were raised. There was 35,183 acres of corn, yielding 2,547,000 bushels of ears; 15,993 acres to oats; 10,432 to beans; 2,947.74 acres to potatoes, 39,005 acres to hay and 11,603 acres to clover.

A Port Huron jury in the case of Robert Campbell vs. Davidson MacLean Manufacturing Co. gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$210 after being out ten hours. This is the second trial, the previous verdict being \$800 for the plaintiff. Campbell sued for material supplied to the company.

The Menominee Land and Abstract Co. has purchased from A. G. Earle of Chicago 6,000 acres of land located along the shore between High creek and Cedar river in Menominee County. The lands are in excellent condition for farming purposes.

Chester Jessup, aged 17 years, died as a possible result of injuries received when he was initiated into the Kappa Gamma Society of the Kalamazoo high school two months ago. He was handled so roughly and was so badly burned on the face with a hot iron that he never left the house afterward. The doctor said that he was in a debilitated condition, resulting fatally.

THE HOME OF TRUSTS.

FREE-TRADE ENGLAND THEIR FAVORITE SOIL.

To Abolish Protection in the United States as a Means of Throttling the Combines Would Be Fatal to Many American Industries.

Under the caption, "The Growth of Monopoly in English Industry," H. W. Macrosty, in the "Contemporary Review," furnishes some interesting information respecting trusts in Great Britain which deserves to be attentively studied by those misguided writers who assume that protection is responsible for the movement in the direction of industrial combination so prevalent in this country at present.

Mr. Macrosty furnishes abundant evidence that the phenomena is not confined to protective countries, and shows that the movement is as far-reaching in free trade England as in the United States. Speaking of the growth of combinations in the United Kingdom he says:

"Single amalgamations, while not entirely excluding competition, control the screw, cotton, thread, salt, alkali and India rubber tire industries. In other cases a formal agreement of masters fixes prices; thus, in the holly ware trade (metal) utensils prices are arranged by an informal club of a dozen Birmingham firms. Similarly there is no open market in antimony, nickel, mercury, lead pipes, fish supply and petroleum. Steel and iron rails are controlled by an English rail ring, which so manages matters that it is undersold by American, Belgian and German competitors. All the largest firms in the newspaper-making indus-

try have just consolidated their interests into one large combination. In the engineering trades twenty-four firms have a subscribed capital of \$1,245,000. In 1897 Armstrong & Co. absorbed Whitworth & Co., raising their capital to \$1,210,000 in the process. Vickers & Co., the armor plate manufacturers, are another example of a very large amalgamation. In the spring of 1897 they bought up the Naval Construction and Armament Company, and later they acquired the Maxim-Nordenfildt Gun and Ammunition Co. Now their boast of being the only firm capable of turning out a battle ship complete in every respect. The most noteworthy examples of combination, however, are to be found in the Birmingham staple trade and in the textile industries."

This condensation is supplemented by extended details showing that slowly but surely the British organizer is bringing every possible plan of money making within the fold of his operations, and that England is rapidly becoming the home of trusts.

Here is his summing up:

"We thus see in British industry a steady movement toward combination and monopoly, a movement which is the natural outcome of competition, and therefore not capable of being prevented or undone by law."

"The keen critic will not fail to note that this admission is fatal to the assumption that protection is responsible for the creation of trusts. If trusts are the natural outcome of competition, as Mr. Macrosty avers, then the evil cannot be attributed to a policy which has the effect of restraining the area of competition. We may add that this view, that competition is responsible for combinations, has found expression in the works of such distinguished free-traders as J. Thorold Rogers, and it is only the 'father-weight' economists, fighting under the Golden banner in this country, who have sought to fasten the responsibility for the evil on protection."

Not only is protection not responsible for the trust evil, but it may be claimed that it offers the only remedy for its suppression. We venture to say that no protectionist will assent to the proposition that combination is "not capable of being prevented or undone by law," but it is natural enough for a free-trader to assume that the evil is irredeemable, except by a resort to socialism, as Mr. Macrosty does in his concluding sentence, in which he says:

"Nevertheless, with the weapon of state control in hand, combination may be welcomed, and if control proves insufficient, state purchase and public administration remain behind."

Protectionists, accustomed as they are to the idea of regulation, will not hesitate to resort to the most drastic measures if they find it necessary to do so in order to stamp out the evil. By carefully limiting the area of competition to their own country the statesmen of a protective nation can control trusts, but that will be found

AN IMPOSSIBLE ACHIEVEMENT IN A FREE TRADE COUNTRY, FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE ATTEMPT TO PROHIBIT COMBINATION IN A LAND WITH WIDE-OPEN TRADE DOORS WILL PROVE DESTRUCTIVE TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Yearning for the Soup-House Policy.

Two hundred day laborers of the Mount Vernon Manufacturing Company have received a 10 per cent advance in wages. The works were closed down much of the time early in the winter for want of orders, but now it has contracts for building 1,700 new cars, in addition to those upon which the men are at work. Business men, farmers and others in that vicinity claim that local conditions are improved by the expenditure of thousands of dollars of wages monthly in the city, but others who earn nothing, build nothing, pay nothing and do nothing but talk, and long for the return of the soup house policy party to power, are not happy at the outlook, and bear upon their forebears visages the unspoken prayer of "give us calamity, or give us death."—Carni (Ill.) Times.

Fit Punishment for Atkinson.

Don't send Mr. Atkinson to jail. Don't accommodate him in that way. In this matter he isn't worth feeding at the public expense.—Washington Star.

The American punishment for such public enemies is public contempt, as lasting as it is sincere, as earnest in spirit as it is humorously temperate in expression. No fine could be as heavy, no imprisonment could be as enduring.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Edward Atkinson and his crowd are trying to hide behind the Senate documents as a defense for their treasonable utterances. They imply that because certain things were read, or said, or permitted to go in the Record they

A SPECTACLE FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.



—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

are all right. That is begging the question. Some of the rankest treason ever heard in this country has been uttered on the floor of Congress. That was so in 1890-'91 as well as in 1898-'99.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Should it eventually be found necessary to admonish Mr. Edward Atkinson as to his duty to his country by some form of punishment, it might be advisable to string him up by the thumbs with his toes just touching the floor while relays of talking machines grind out to him renditions of all his statistical essays and economical treatises. Thus would a long-suffering reading public be avenged for the millions of words and figures with which this prolific compiler has deluged the press during the last forty years.—Washington Star.

Brief Comment.

Col. Bryan's idea that "an idea once turned loose in the world can never again be chained" is quite an idea.

The last New York spread might have been appropriately labeled: "The man who is working the workmen's dinner."

"We thus see in British industry a steady movement toward combination and monopoly, a movement which is the natural outcome of competition, and therefore not capable of being prevented or undone by law."

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The American people have greater admiration for a soldier like Colonel Fanston, than for a soldier like Colonel Bryan.

As we understand it, Stanley Turner has accepted the Windsor consulate at the earnest solicitations of a vast number of personal friends.—Bay City Tribune.

Since January 1st, the typhoid fever record in Philadelphia is 5787 cases and 618 deaths, or three times the casualty list of the war with the Philippines.

Havana is reported to be free from yellow fever, an unusual circumstance at this season. The work of sanitation being done by our troops promises to have immediate results.

Philippines who plow with a forked stick ought to see the advantage of annexation to a country where the plow makers have just combined with \$65,000,000 capital.

When copperheads are mentioned the public is no longer told that no such persons exist. The snakes of the Philippine war are of the most venomous description, and they are in plain view.

The resolutions adopted by the G. A. R. encampment of California and Nevada, last week, were sufficiently pointed to penetrate the skin of the high priests of mungwumpery, Atkinson of Mass., and Bryan of Nebraska.

If the few remaining Populist Governors could have their way our army would still be shut up in Manila, with Aguinaldo's troops swaggering around demanding immediate American evacuation.

Nebraska farmers will sow spring wheat where it has been killed out. Formerly some of them would have replanted nothing, but would have talked calamity, and blamed their luck on the demonization of silver.

Until James McMillan shall have said under his own signature that he does not desire to succeed himself as senator in Congress, the odds on Alger will not be large.—Bay City Tribune.

Edward Atkinson's letter to the Secretary of War, which the Postmaster-general made public yesterday, is an astonishing exhibition of insolence. In effect Atkinson asked General Alger to co-operate with him in his treasonable work.—Globe-Democrat.

G. Cleveland thinks that he wants a job that will net him about \$50,000 a year. Unfortunately for him situations that pay such a salary are scarce. And then they demand more of the incumbent than merely appearing dignified and looking ponderous.—Inter-Ocean.

Gov. Pingree expresses himself as being pleased with Gen. Alger's announcement of his Senatorial ambition. Says he is glad to see the Secretary enter the race, but when it comes to promising support the Governor hedges.—Eaper-Clarion.

The anti-imperialist league advised the President to keep one small island and turn the rest of the islands over to Aguinaldo. This would consign the majority to a fate that they protest against, and the result would be a score of fierce tribal wars. Such advice should be reserved for a different kind of an administration.—Globe-Democrat.

The story telegraphed from Washington to the effect that Governor Pingree had laid plans for the election of an anti-McKinley delegation is a vicious falsehood. The Michigan delegation to the next National Convention will be solid for McKinley. The man who is fool enough to put up an opposition slate will never know what hit him.—Bay City Trib.

Brig. Gen. John P. Eagan, of the Commissary Department, who was court-martialed and suspended from the U. S. army for conduct unbecoming an officer, was dropped from the Commandery of the D. C., of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., by a three-fourths vote. The Loyal Legion is peculiar in this that when a member has done something for which he should be expelled in any other order, he is dropped from the rolls. The very act which renders him unfit for further companionship is held to forfeit his membership.

Late dispatches from Washington assure us that neither the President or Atty. General are suffering from the late eruption of the "yellows."

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty to write to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux, and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease. J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va.—This remedy is sold by L. Fournier.

Reports to the state board of health show that influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 151 places, scarlet fever at 35, typhoid fever at 20, diphtheria at 11, measles at 65, and whooping cough at 11.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Anyone who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that this fiction is demonstrably enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain-Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords, is alone worth many times its cost.—For sale by L. Fournier.

Russell A. Alger has been highly honored by the people of Michigan, but just as the announcement that he is a receptive candidate for United States Senator doesn't awaken much enthusiasm. This may be due in part to the fact that Michigan is long on favorite sons.—Bay City Tribune. It is too early for prognostications but when the time comes he will develop strength sufficient to elect him, and like Saul, will stand a head and shoulders taller than any other favorite son. If there is any lack of enthusiasm, at present, it is caused by the announcement that he is the candidate of the anti-Burrows faction in the party.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough. Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup, and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y.—This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

The report of the Wade court of inquiry fully exonerates General Alger, and places the blame where it belongs—upon Gen. Charles P. Eagan. Those who know General Alger well, especially his old neighbors and business associates, have believed from the first that the charges made against him by the yellow press of the east, were born of malice and had absolutely no foundation in fact. The report of the Wade board of inquiry brands General Alger's enemies as vicious liars, and in years to come, when history shall have given General Alger his true place among the nation's great secretaries of war, that brand will be fresh upon them. The passing of the years cannot dim its yellow infamy.—Bay City Tribune.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one third of the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost-bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Fournier.

The June number of the DELINEATOR is called the early Summer number, and combines an immense quantity of authoritative and applicable advice as to what is newest and most beautiful in the world of fashion, with a profusion of sparkling literary features, Social, Household and Departmental hints and suggestions and Fancy Work detail. The concluding chapter in the development of a boy, is a child-study of uncommon depth. Michigan clubs are discussed in Club Women and Club Life by Helen M. Winslow. The descriptions of Commencement days in College News, are filled with a delightful college atmosphere. Of a more distinct domestic character are the articles, a Talk to Mothers, and Frozen Novelties, Fancy Stitches and Embroideries, Social Observances, The Dressmaker, The Milliner, Crocheting, Knitting, etc., which yield a rich grist of indispensable information. The Delineator is issued by the Butterick Publishing Co., 17 W. 15th St. N. Y. City, at \$1 per year, or 15 cents per copy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 12th, '99.

DETROIT CRAWFORD AVAILANCHE.

Senator Fairbanks, who was at the Virginia Hot Springs when the President and Mrs. McKinley arrived there, says the President is delightfully situated to enjoy the rest he is seeking. The President likes it so well that he telegraphed Vice President Hobart to join him, but Mr. Hobart will probably decide to let well enough alone and remain in Washington as long as the weather continues pleasant. He is improving steadily and gaining strength every day.

Gen. Otis has notified the War Department of the departure this week, from Manila, of the transports Pennsylvania, Nelson, Cleveland and St. Paul. These transports all carry volunteers, and will go direct to San Francisco, with possibly a short stop at Honolulu. Requests to be sent home by the way of the Suez Canal and the Atlantic route have been received by Secretary Alger from a number of the volunteer organizations in the Philippines, but as that route is nearly twice as long as the Pacific route, besides being considered dangerous to the health of soldiers who have been in the tropical climate of the Philippines, he decided that it would be best to have all the troops brought home by the Pacific route, and has so notified Gen. Otis.

The sentiment in favor of an extra session of Congress is increasing rapidly. Senator Thurston, who is in Washington, said: "I am inclined to think that Congress will be called together early in October, not so much because of imperative business as because of the mass of new and important business to be attended to. If we do not meet earlier than usual it would not surprise me to see Congress in session until September or October of next year. I am sure the majority of members would prefer to meet early this year and get away to look after election matters earlier next summer. If we do not meet until the regular time, nothing will be done until after January 1st. The election of Speaker and the appointment of Committees can at least be gotten over before the regular time by meeting early, and if there is to be currency legislation it ought to be passed early, so that it will not be misunderstood in the fall elections. There would be little extra cost in an early session."

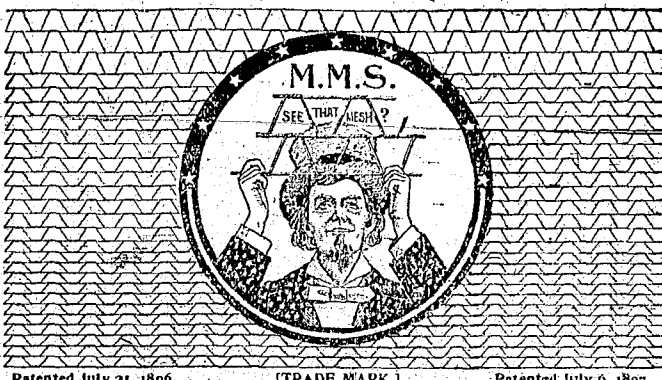
Representative Henderson, of Iowa, who has been in Washington since the Republican Caucus Committee, of which he was a member, completed the financial bill, left for home this week, without announcing a day for his return. Col. Henderson has too much good hard horse sense to do any blarney concerning the progress of his campaign for the speakership, but he does not hesitate to say that he is very well satisfied with the outlook. While in Washington Col. Henderson saw and talked with nearly one hundred Republican Representatives, but how many of them have pledged him their votes is something about which he is not talking. Representative Hopkins, of Ill., has not been to Washington since the announcement of his candidacy for the Speakership, but letters from and the talk of his friends, who are numerous, say that he has every reason to consider his chances as good as those of any other candidate. Representative Sherman, of New York, is expected in Washington in a few days, for an indefinite stay. If any candidate may be said to have the lead Suerman has it apparently. Some of his supporters go so far as to claim that his nomination is already assured, but that is probably a fiction used for its effect upon wavering Representatives. With large delegations, like those of Pennsylvania and Ohio unpledged, as members of both say they are, it is still an unwon contest.

The Industrial Commission, now sitting in Washington, has taken up the subject of the trusts, and its members are trying hard to get at the true inwardness of the widest known of the combines, such as the Oil and Sugar Trusts, through questions asked of witnesses who are connected with them. The answer of the witnesses, while apparently frank, have not up to this time resulted in throwing much light on the subject.

Secretary Long will see that the administrations part in the national welcome that is being planned for Admiral Dewey, is all that the occasion and the man calls for. More than a year ago President McKinley and his entire Cabinet arrived at the conclusion that nothing in the possession of the U. S. Government was so good for Dewey, and every act of his since that time has added to their admiration and desire to honor him when he returns. No date has yet been set by Dewey for his departure from Manila, but it will closely follow the formal proclamation of Gen. Otis that the Philippine revolt is over, which will be issued as soon as Aguinaldo surrenders.

The body of Gen. H. C. Egbert,

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.
50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

who was killed in the battle of Manila, Philippine Island, was interred at Arlington, yesterday afternoon, after an impressive military funeral, attended by nearly all the army of the United States, in full dress uniform, Secretary Alger, and a number of prominent officials. This is the first Philippine hero to be buried in Arlington, but there will be many more as soon as Gen. Otis considers it safe to ship their remains.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of June, A. D. 1887, and executed by Harlan P. Smith, of East Saginaw, Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on page 51, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and

Whereas, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, at the date of this notice is the sum of \$1,744.45, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

Notice is hereby given,

that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford is held), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south-west quarter of Section 18, Township 25 North, Range 2 West, containing 160 acres of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, together with the improvements thereon, and all other rights and interests in and to the same, together with the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$35.00, namely: all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of Section 18, Township 25 North, Range 2 West, 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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

California A. A. Yes.
Picture framing promptly and neatly done, at J. W. Sorenson's.
Supervisor Deckrow, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Garland Steel Ranges for sale by S. H. & Co.
The family of G. S. Dyer have moved to their farm, near Alger.

Bert Newman is taking a vacation at home.

Mrs. George Dyer was up from the farm near Standish, last week, to visit the new grandson.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Mrs. Ambrose McClain returned to her new home in Lewiston, last week.

Mrs. M. A. Bates assisted the p. m. in his duties, during the absence of Miss Cassie Bates, at Bay City.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Thorwald Hanson is visiting family and friends here, this week, but will not take time to go fishing.

Three fishing parties, with fifteen boats started down the river, Monday morning.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

There was heavy frost Sunday and Monday morning. Huckleberries must be injured.

Topic for Christian Endeavor next Sunday, May 21st: "The gift of Power." Acts 1:1-8. Miss Cole, leader.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

The Avalanche congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Marsh as parents of a bouncing boy, since the 9th inst.

They have a dressmaker at Gaylord, who in addition to her regular work, barbers boys. Happy youths!

Garland Stoves, the best ever made. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Thor. Ambjornson erected a nice summer house for S. H. & Co., in the park, in the rear of the store.

Buy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorenson, and get it trimmed free of charge.

Buy a Garland Stove! It will keep you warm. For sale by S. H. & Co.

I. Rosenthal returned from his trip east, last week, considerably improved in health.

J. M. Francis, of this township, was in town, last Saturday, and attended Post meeting in the evening.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Miss Edith McKenzie returned yesterday evening, from her two weeks visit with friends in Bay City.

W. A. Masters has a piece of rye so far advanced that he began cutting for feed last week. It is a dandy.

Gold Medal Flour. The best manufactured. Try it. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Cora Wright went to West Bay City, last week, returning Monday, and while there was the guest of Mrs. Perry Phelps.

Dr. C. L. Nauman returned home from Detroit, this morning. He expects to remain here permanently.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. KRAUS.

D. McCormick will sell his household effects and gardening tools, etc., at public auction next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his place near the new bridge.

Dr. Insley has added to the equipment of his office a powerful x ray machine of approved make. It is said to work perfectly and give perfect vision through opaque objects.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

Mrs. C. Eickhoff while on her visit to Bay City visited one son at Flint, on Friday, the other at Lansing, on Saturday and her daughter, Mrs. S. G. Taylor, at Perry, on Sunday.

Misses Cassie Bates, Eva Woodburn and Eva Robinson attended the convention of the Epworth League at Bay City, last week and report a helpful and enjoyable time.

The largest line of Flowers in the county, including the Oliver, Wiard, and Greenville, for sale by Albert Kraus.

M. N. Salling is here this week, on his semi-occasional visit.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 20th.

A new Sewing Machine, with attachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$16.50. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, the 18th, at the usual hour.

\$20.25 buys a first-class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same. J. W. SORENSON.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Wednesday evening, the 24th, at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter, of Toledo, arrived, Saturday, and are the guests of the families of S. Hempstead and A. Groulett. They went down the river, Monday, for a week's fishing.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Mrs. Arthur Wakeley was sufficiently recovered from her severe illness, last week to go home with her sister, for a dose of mother's care.

Mrs. May Hiser, of Gaylord, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, previous to leaving for Houghton, to join her husband, who left for that city, last week.

A M. C. train, Wednesday morning, killed four yearling cattle, and hurt another, belonging to Archie Howse. They were on the main line north of Frederic.

A. C. Babbitt, and family, who have been living in Sault Ste. Marie, for the past two years, have returned to the lower Peninsula, and now reside at Williamsburg.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church meet at the home of Mrs. Chas. Douglass, Friday afternoon, May 19th. Lunch will be served. All are cordially invited to attend.

Memorial Day will be observed at West Branch, by the G. A. R. posts of that town and Rose City, the W. R. C., and the volunteers who served in the late unpleasantness with Spain.

Aaron Rosenthal left early in the week to look for a position or location for business. We trust he will be successful, but would have preferred to have him remain in Grayling. This leaves but one more to be engaged.

Mrs. Chas. Eickhoff and Mrs. A. L. Pond returned from Bay City, Monday evening, where they had been attending the district meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight left on the 2 o'clock train, Friday, for Bay City, for a visit with friends and relatives in that city and other places in southern Michigan, and expects to be absent about three months.

The lecture by Rev. Sheldon at the M. E. church last Thursday evening was well attended, and all were highly pleased with his clear, logical and interesting rendition of the subject, "Every one for himself."

James Jorgenson, returned from Seattle, Washington, where he had gone to look for a location, last week. He says there are many others there who would return, if they had money to pay their expenses.

Rev. C. West, of Beaver Creek tp., married a couple from Roscommon county, one day last week. We do not know under which of his titles, minister, justice of the peace or notary public, that he performed the ceremony.

Dr. Spencer, State president of the Christian Endeavor, will speak in the Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, May 20th. Dr. Spencer is an excellent speaker and an enthusiastic worker among the young people. Give him a full house.

A deer, which was nearly white, was chased through the northern part of the village, one day last week by a hound. The deer was evidently making for the west Twin Lake in order to get away from the dog.—Lewiston Journal.

The Alpena Record says that the Michigan Central is willing to extend its Lewiston branch to that city, if Alpena county will give a bonus of \$15,000, and Montmorency county a bonus of between \$5,000 and \$10,000, both counties furnishing a free right of way through their territory, the road will be built from Lewiston to the Michigan Central to Alpena this year.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE
It's not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Dr. H. B. Fournier, of Cleveland, the most eminent specialist in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, Dr. H. B. Fournier, Ph.D., U.S. BAR-BEN is the greatest known restorative and is superior to all other medicines for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of calumny compounds, nervines, sarsaparillas and vile liquid tonics are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, or we will mail it securely sealed on receipt of order.—DR. H. B. FOURNIER AND SONS, 434 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Experience Social.
The Woman's Relief Corps will give an Experience Social at their hall, over Rosenthal's Store, on Tuesday Eve., May 22d., for the purpose of raising money for their new hall. We cordially invite all to attend and have a good time. Ice Cream and cake will be served for 10 cents. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

James Ballard, of Lewiston, and Miss Edith Ballard, of Chesaning, came to Grayling, last week, on account of the serious illness of their father. Their coming was better than medicine, and "Uncle John" has improved rapidly. James has returned to his work on the ENTERPRISE.

Volcano Eruptions
Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile Cure on earth. Drives out pain and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

DIED—At her home in Grayling Tuesday morning, Mrs. Anna Christina Peterson, mother of Mr. Henry Peterson, in her 71st year. Mrs. Peterson and her husband came to this village, from Denmark, about 7 months ago, so as to be near their children. Funeral from the home this afternoon.

Red-Hot From The Gun
Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the thigh. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions, Best Pile Cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Carlos B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, returned Saturday from a visit to Ohio, where he was called by the illness of his brother. On his way back he visited his old home in Berrien County. He reports spring work on two farms backward, and winter wheat badly injured. Mrs. H. S. Brayman came home with him for a visit with the grand-children and great-grand-child.

A Thousand Tongues
Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest, and I can now sleep soundly, and I can scarcely remember doing it. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

We clip the following item from the Grand Rapids correspondence of the Detroit Tribune: E. G. D. W. and Frank Piler of Ludington, Mary Saxton, of Milwaukee, and R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co., of Manistee, have conveyed to the Michigan Trust Co. of this city, as trustee, about 70,000 acres of land in northern Michigan counties, from which timber has been removed. It is proposed to colonize the lands, and agents will be employed in the east to encourage settlers to take them up at low prices.

Remarkable Rescue.
Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs. She was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. She bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.



MENS' 5 CENT SOCKS.
That Can't Be Beat For The Price.

They Defy Competition On Their
LADIES' 10 CENT HOSE.

The Best 10 Cent Line of Children's Hose in Town.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LINE OF
MEN AND BOYS' HATS, VERY CHEAP
Also a Complete Line of
LADIES' and MISSES' CORSETS, the Latest Styles. You can save Money by trading at the CASH STORE of
CLAGGETT & BLAIR

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

HEADQUARTERS
FOR BOYS'
LEATHER
STOCKINGS,
(that never wear out)

MENS' 5 CENT SOCKS.
That Can't Be Beat For The Price.

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Also a Complete Line of
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CLAGGETT & BLAIR

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.
LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

When Weak, Weary and Wasted from Kidney Diseases why not try Foley's Kidney Cure, a guaranteed medicine. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. L. Fournier.

Perry Ostrander was in town, Monday, after a load of peas, which he will sow for feed.

An Obstinate Sore Cured.
Jas. G. Ambert, of Delta, O., writes: "I had an obstinate sore on my face, which everything else failed to heal. After one application of Banner Salve it began to heal, and after three applications it was entirely healed, leaving no scar." L. Fournier.

Mrs. J. Flaeter, of South Branch, went to Detroit, Tuesday morning, to attend the double wedding of their oldest son and daughter.—Roscom. News.

Chas. R. Westmar, 2505 Ashland St. Evanston, Ill., writes: "My boy 21 years old, had a severe cold which refused to yield to any treatment, until we tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and he was completely cured before using one bottle. Guaranteed. 25c and 50 cents." L. Fournier.

The latest railroad talk is that the Michigan Central wants to tap Alpena by way of its Lewiston branch. Alpena will not object to the operation.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Unfortunate People are they who while suffering from Kidney Diseases are prejudiced against all advertised remedies. They should know that Foley's Kidney Cure is not a quack remedy, but an honest guaranteed medicine for Kidney and Bladder troubles. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. L. Fournier.

As predicted, Edw. Hurlbert has returned from Washington state, reaching here last Friday. The injuries he received to his hand are healing rapidly, and he will soon be himself again.—Ros. News.

In Bad Shape.
I was in bad shape and suffered a great deal with my kidney. I was requested to try Foley's Kidney Cure. I did so, and in four days was able to go to work again, and now I am entirely well.

CHAS. REEDLOPE,
L. Fournier, Atwater, O.

The M. C. R. R. Co. has sent up men here, this week, who are employed in stringing a telephone line from the depot down to Hagley for the convenience of Lewis Jensen.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Asthma in Worst Form Relieved.
Miss Maud Dickens, Parson's Kansas writes: "I suffered with Asthma in its worst form for eight years. I had several attacks during the last year, and was not expected to live through them. I began to use Foley's Kidney and Tar, and it has never failed to give immediate relief. I recommend it to all those suffering with asthma. 25c and 50 cents." L. Fournier.

Are you Going to Invest In a New Spring Suit?

If so, why not let us show you through our new line of Suits? Our \$8.00 Men's Suit is a Fancy Mixture, Well Made in style of Four Button Sack. Correct width in Pants, well lined throughout, and altogether a winner for the money.

For \$10.00 we can show you exceptional values in a Wool Suits, Elegant Pattern, made in the Latest Style. A good Medium Priced Suit.

\$11.00 buys an All Wool Cheviot, in Small Checks and Plaids, dark pattern. A very staple suit, easily worn \$15.00.

The \$12.00 grade is a Brandy in Light Plaid, strictly All Wool, High Grade Suit, made in the Latest Style. To see it is to BUY IT.

OUR NOBBY LINE OF NECKWEAR are now in. The correct styles in Tees, Puffs, Stripes, Bows, Club House, &c., &c. A Splendid Line at 25c and 50c.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAISTS in Full Bloom. Select your numbers while the stock is complete.

Something new in Ladies' Fancy Collars and Ties. Come and see them.

IKE ROSENTHAL.
GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

COLTER & WALLACE
GRAYLING, MICH.

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Also weave Carpets, manufacture TOMBSONES and MONUMENTS at lowest prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

Administrators Sale.
IN THE MATTER of the estate of Isaac M. Weston, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on that day, at the main entrance of the Crawford County Court House, in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me, on the fourth day of May 1899, by the Probate Court of Kent County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, described as follows: The north half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section four, town twenty-seven, north of range four, west. Dated May 5th, 1899.

JOHN J. BELKNAP,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Isaac M. Weston, may 11-12

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Franklin House
Crawford, Mich.
Cor. Bates and Leland sts. Very central. Elevator. Rooms from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SONS, Props.

The Weekly St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
A Great Semi-Weekly Paper.
Republican in Politics.

Issued in Semi-Weekly Sections. Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday. Sixteen Pages Every Week.

\$1. Price One Dollar. \$1.

AS A NEWSPAPER, The Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued in SEMI-WEEKLY sections, is almost equal to a daily, at the price of a weekly. The two papers each week give the complete news of that week from all parts of the world, so selected and arranged as to preserve the thread of events from issue to issue. The preparation of the NEWS in this form involves an immense amount of labor and expense and comprises the most complete and comprehensive NEWS SERVICE of any dollar a year publication in the United States, if not in the world.

As a Home Journal
The Weekly Globe-Democrat is equally as pre-eminent. It is morally clean, and may be read without contamination by all the members of any family. It contains the very cream of current literature and the best pictorial illustrations. Its departments devoted to "The Home," "For Women," "Agricultural News," "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," are each of the highest grade, and its MARKET REPORTS are complete in every detail.

IN A WORD,
The Weekly GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is a complete newspaper, prepared and printed for intelligent and thoughtful people. We have confidence in its ability to speak for itself, and will cheerfully mail SAMPLE COPY, free of charge, upon receipt of request. Address
The GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR A LIMITED TIME
We will accept subscriptions for The Weekly Globe-Democrat (issued in Semi-Weekly Sections) in connection with this paper, both one year for only \$1.00, cash in advance. This offer will only be in force for a short time. Send in your subscription AT ONCE to
The CRAWFORD AVALANCHE,
Grayling, Michigan.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS
STATE OF MICHIGAN, s. s.
County of Crawford, ss.
PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.
Estate of Henry W. Mansur, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, commissioners on claims, do hereby publish in said estate of Henry W. Mansur, and six months from the 17th day of April A. D. 1899, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, a list of persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to said estate for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Saturday, the 27th day of May A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock, the 17th day of October, at the office of George L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine said claims.

Dated Grayling, April 15th, 1899.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
PETER ABEL,
Commissioners.

POLYGYNY IN UTAH

RECENT events of national interest have awakened great public attention to the Mormons of Utah and the polygamous faith. The fight made against Congressman Roberts, the known possessor of three wives, has led to investigations that are likely to develop some sensational disclosures in the very near future, and authenticated details already made public indicate that the practice

line traverses the 100 miles of territory over which the orthodox settlements are scattered. The only regular connection this community has with the outer world is an old Indian who brings the few letters that are written and takes them out. It is without exception the most heaven-forsaken country the eye of man ever rested upon. In some sections the alkali element prevails to such an extent as to clean the ground of the scantiest vegetation. Wide,

The Mormon officials unite in strenuously denying that there are any polygamous marriages, but they pay no attention to the secret ways of continuing the practice.

The most ardent supporters of polygamy seem to be the Mormon women—wives of leaders, whose voices in council receive considerable weight. No woman of the days of Brigham Young could have preached a more emphatic sermon in favor of polygamy than that of "Congressman Roberts' third wife" during a recent address before a meeting of the Young Women's Improvement Association. She told her audience that she was grieved to see so many young women of marriageable age living single lives, and declared that the laws of the land would not prevent her from taking the man she loved, and they should feel likewise. She said that for each of them there was an affinity, and if the affinity had sixteen wives she said it should make no difference when he was found.

Except in the isolated Southern Utah settlements, cases generally of new polygamy involve women of the highest character. They enter into such relations under the belief that they are obeying their religion. Young women in the Mormon church know that only a marriage in one of the temples is recognized as being divinely binding, as promised by their leaders. Marriage is comparatively easy, too, in Utah in a general way, although it is now compulsory to obtain a license from the county clerk. Ten years ago no license was required, and church officials alone performed marriage ceremonies and granted divorces. The authorities to perform marriages is not confined to the high priesthood now. At least one-half of the male adult members of the Mormon church have authority to perform the ceremony.

With two sharp, clear aspects of the Mormon question—the law and the public have to deal to-day—the strict observance of the law in Utah, the prevention of missionary work among the other States. This latter affair is one that is attracting general comment.



PROGRESS OF MORMON CHURCH IN TEMPLE BUILDING.

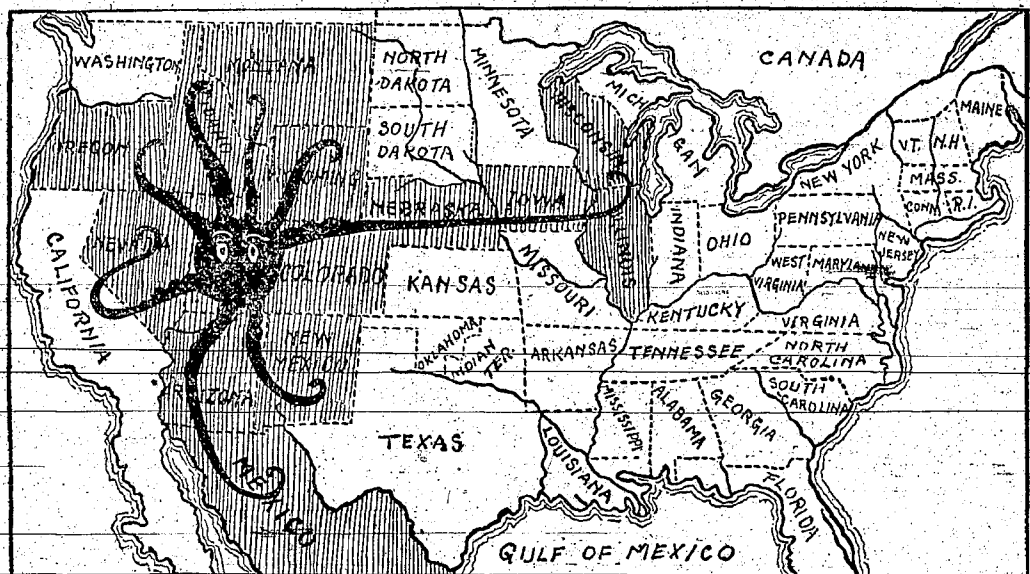
of plural marriage is still in vogue. Since the decree of 1890 this is considered bigamy, pure and simple. The wholesale promiscuous taking of wives, therefore, has been broken up, but many secret ways have been devised for evading the Federal prohibition statute. The cupidity of leaders has opened to make easy the accomplishment of plural wife-getting, and Mormonism is dying a hard death.

The essence of the Mormon dogma is contained in an avowed "spiritual revelation" given to Joseph Smith, leader of the Latter Day Saints, in 1843. The official Mormon ritual on the patriarchal order of marriage declares that a man may espouse a woman

smooth plains stretch out before the eye, white in the distance like snowbanks. In other places the alkali is so strong that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast.

St. George is the mecca of this district, where the seal of the Mormon church is kept. Here, too, is a temple. Elders reside, who keep strangers at a distance and compel hard-working wives to uncompromisingly accept their wretched fate. These elders usurp the functions of law and order, and their word is final. Church matters govern everything. Stock raising and alfalfa farming are the industries pursued.

It is in the temple of this law-defying community that real Mormonism is



MAP SHOWING SPREAD OF MORMONISM.

an, and if she consents espouse another, and so on indefinitely. Since 1890 this doctrine has been advocated under difficulties. The Government has prosecuted all illegal marriage participants. However, a common way of "laying the civil rite performed is to elope to Mexico or Canada, or to sail out into the neutral waters of the high

still rampant. When a woman convert is accepted she is taken to the temple, washed in a tub repeatedly, arrayed in white linen and a veil of muslin, and given a new name, which she must never breathe except to her husband, in the endowment house. She goes through ceremonies like degrees in a lodge. A pantomime of fire and the devil is enacted, and a startling and impressive oath never to reveal the secrets of the order is administered.

At Salt Lake City, the old center of Mormonism, the wives have not been abandoned, but they have been scattered. Formerly a number of low dwelling houses, grouped together, would hold the different wives of some Mormon bishop, each in separate apartments. At every addition in matrimony a new house was built. When the Government began earnest war on polygamy these structures were abandoned. But the wives were not. They were distributed here and there about the city. Each husband has his favorite wife, but secretly provides for the maintenance of all the others as well.

It is authoritatively proven that the big Mormon colonies in Mexico and Canada are being used to foster polygamy. At Salt Lake City the Mecca of Mormonism, one can learn of dozens of instances where leading Mormons during the past year have gone on journeys to these points, accompanied by young women, and have returned to live apparently in the relation of husband and wife. New cases of this kind are being constantly solemnized under the secret forms of the Mormon church in one of the four temples in Utah where "sealing" is done. The recent death of President Abraham Cannon

All through the West Mormons are establishing missions, recruiting converts. They make religion the prominent feature of their doctrine, and, being "something new," many are attracted, and join. No matter how earnest and sincere many of these missionaries may appear plural marriages will always be condemned by true advocates of law and order.

A Helpful Sermon.

The clergyman who narrates the following incident to the listener confesses that, despite his years and his experience with all sorts and conditions of the feminine mind, it took his breath away.

He was preaching about the Father's tender wisdom in caring for us all. He illustrated by saying that the Father knows which of us grows best in sunlight, and which of us must have shade. "You know you plant roses in the sunshine," he said, "and heliotrope and geraniums, but if you want your fuchsias to grow they must be kept in a shady nook."

After the sermon, which the clergyman hoped would be a comforting one, a woman came up to him, her face shining with pleasure that was evidently deep and true.

"O, Doctor, I am so grateful for that sermon," she said, clasping the clergyman's hand and shaking it warmly.

His pleasure was stirred for a moment, while he wondered what tender place in her heart and life he had touched. Only for a moment, though. "Yes," she went on, fervently, "I never knew before what was the matter with my fuchsias."

Papa in Clover.

Wife—How in the world can you afford to buy those expensive cigars? Husband—I don't buy them.

"Dear me! You don't mean to say any friend of yours is rich enough to give you such cigars, do you?"

"Well, no, not exactly. That young man who has got so smitten with our daughter—"

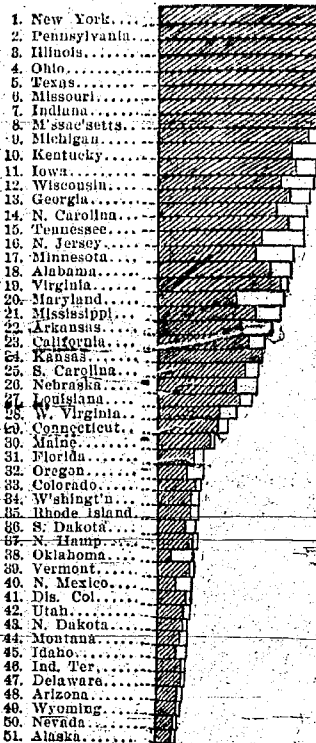
"Huh! No more than she is with him."

"Well, he's an agent or something for a big firm of cigar importers, and generally has his pockets full of their best samples. Well, after we go to bed, and the lights are turned down, he takes them out of his pockets and puts 'em on the mantelpiece—to keep 'em from getting crushed, I suppose. Then when it comes to leaving, he desires to skip out without making any noise at such a late hour, and the pain of saying good night to our daughter, he forgets all about them. I tell you, Maribel, our daughter has been a pretty heavy expense, but she's sort of paying for herself now."

Proof of Energy.

New South Wales lost \$100,000 by the drought of 1897-98. Yet the colony thrives.

FORECASTS OF TWELFTH CENSUS.



In a century he will have grown from 5,308,453 (census of 1890) to 80,256,082—that is, he will be more than fifteen times as large.

In 1900, according to Mulhall, the great English statistician, the wealth of the United States was \$1,080,000,000; in 1850 it was \$7,130,000,000; in 1880, \$16,160,000,000; in 1870, 25,392,000,000; and in 1880, \$43,642,000,000. In 1900, according to Special Agent J. K. Up-ton, of the census bureau, our wealth—which includes real estate and improvements, live stock and farm accessories, mines and quarries, "cold and bullion, machinery, raw and manufactured products, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, shipping, canals, etc."—amounted to \$65,037,091,197. This was more than \$1,000 apiece for each man, woman and child in the country.

There is no reason to suppose that our wealth has increased any less rapidly during the present decade. Assuming that the rate will prove to have been at least the same, Uncle Sam's wealth in June, 1900, will probably be about \$97,000,000,000. Mulhall estimates that the wealth of the world in 1888 was less than \$300,000,000,000. Our greatest rival in wealth is Great Britain. Mulhall estimates that in 1888 Great Britain was worth about \$46,000,000,000.

Of railroads we had in 1890, of course, none. In 1890 there were in operation 103,420 miles of railroad, according to Poor's Manual. In 1897 there were 152,910 miles. Assuming the same rate of increase, there will be in 1900 191,274 miles. This increase is by no means in proportion to the growth in wealth, but is substantial and healthy.

The following table shows the probable changes in the list. The figures for 1900 are based on the official estimates mentioned above:

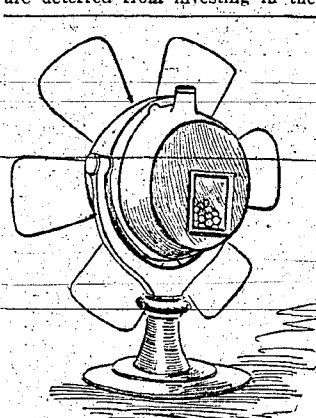
	1890.	1900.
New York	5,907,533	7,150,000
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	6,340,000
Illinois	4,638,000	5,638,000
Ohio	3,672,310	4,472,000
Missouri	2,676,194	3,352,000
Massachusetts	2,238,043	2,853,000
Texas	1,918,011	2,374,000
Indiana	2,102,401	2,606,000
Michigan	2,093,489	2,598,000
Iowa	1,918,011	2,374,000
Kentucky	1,858,035	2,251,000
Georgia	1,837,323	2,139,000
Tennessee	1,676,318	2,053,000
Wisconsin	1,696,890	2,206,000
Virginia	1,655,080	1,793,000
North Carolina	1,017,047	1,267,000
Alabama	1,018,011	1,268,000
New Jersey	1,444,033	1,732,000
Kansas	1,427,196	1,747,000
Minnesota	1,409,823	1,757,000
Mississippi	1,299,600	1,675,000
California	1,208,130	1,438,000
South Carolina	1,151,110	1,422,000
Arkansas	1,128,179	1,355,000
Louisiana	1,118,357	1,370,000
Nebraska	1,037,000	1,267,000
Marland	1,012,390	1,206,000

The accompanying diagram tells the story more graphically. What States have grown more rapidly than others can be seen at a glance.

A NICKEL'S WORTH OF WIND.

Contrivance by Which One May Have Cool Breezes in Summer.

Among the summer novelties patented is an electric fan, worked on the principle of the nickel-in-the-slot machine. It is proposed to build a large number of these and place them in offices and homes, where the current has been already installed. They are put in operation by the insertion of the necessary coin, and a refreshing current of air may be had at will until a certain pre-arranged amount of current has been used, when it is necessary to insert another coin. The inventor of this says that many persons are deterred from investing in these



DROP A NICKEL FOR A BREEZE.

fans because of their initial expense of purchase, and the limited service secured, there being but about two months in the whole year when the fans are desired. He thinks the fans would be more generally resorted to if a delightful breeze could be created merely by the expenditure of a small amount of money.

SAVED HIS MASTER'S LIFE.

Terrible Experience of a Man Caught in a Wolf Trap.

In "Wild Animals I Have Known," Ernest Seton Thompson relates a terrible experience. He had gone out alone to a remote district on his pony to inspect some wolf-traps. In one of them he found a wolf, and having killed it was engaged in resitting the trap, when inadvertently he sprung the next one, and his hand was caught in the massive steel jaws.

Thy on my face, he says, and stretched out my toe, hoping to draw within reach the trap spring, which I had thrown down a few feet away. Wolf-traps are set in fours around a birded bait, and are covered with cotton and sand so as to be quite invisible.

Intent on securing the wrench, I swung about my anchor, stretching and reaching to the utmost, unable to see just where it lay, but trusting to the sense of touch to find it. A moment later there was a sharp "clank," and the iron jaws of trap No. 3 closed on my left foot!

Struggle as I would, I could not move either trap, and there I lay stretched out and securely staked to the ground. No one knew where I had gone, and there was slight prospect of any one's coming to the place for weeks. The full horror of my situation was upon me, to be devoured by wolves, or die of cold and starvation. My pony

meantime, stood patiently waiting to take his home.

The afternoon waned, and night came on, a night of horror! Wolves howled in the distance, and then drew nearer and nearer. They seized upon and devoured the carcass of the one I had slaughtered, and one of them, growing bolder, came up and snarled in my face. Then there was a sudden rush, and a light among the wolves.

I could not see well, and for an instant I thought my time had come when a big fellow dashed upon me! But it was Bingo, my noble dog—who rubbed his sluggish, panting sides against me and licked my face. He had scattered the wolves, and killed one, as I afterward learned.

"Bingo! Bingo, old boy! Fetch me the trap wrench!"

Away he went, and came dragging my rifle, for he knew only that I wanted something.

"No, Bingo—the trap wrench!"

This time it was my sash, but at last he brought the wrench, and wagged his tail in joy that it was right. With difficulty, reaching out with my free hand, I unsecured the pillar nut. The trap fell apart and my hand was released, and a minute later I was free.

Bingo brought up my pony, which had fed at the approach of the wolves, and soon we were on the way home, with the dog as herald, leaping and barking for joy.

COL. STOTSENBERG.

The Nebraska Commander Who Was the Victim of a Buffalo Bullet.

Col. John M. Stotsenburg, commander of the Nebraska regiment in the Philippines, who was shot through the heart in the skirmish fighting at Quingua, in which eight Americans

were killed, was a captain in the regular service. He graduated from West Point in 1881 and some years later was granted leave of absence from service to act as military instructor in the Nebraska State University. He was in the service there when the Spanish war broke out and was made a major in the First Nebraska. His ideas of discipline made him unpopular, but after the regiment reached Manila and his coolness and bravery became known he was the idol of the men.

Power of Cold Water.

Cold water is the greatest stimulant known to the medical profession, and is a more lasting power than the strongest remedy. It has been known to bring the pulse up to 100 from 70 to a few minutes.



COL. STOTSENBERG.

Householders and others who are arranging for spring renovating will soon notice that all the better class of wall papers are now being made without ceilings, and that ceilings are being tinted. Any person who now buys paper and papers his house, if he wishes to be up with the times, should at least tint the ceilings. In such tinting there is only one durable material that he can secure, and that is Alabastine, the unequalled wall coating. What are known as kalsomines are especially bad for ceilings, as the stuff scales and falls off. In fact, the word "kalsomine" has become so unpopular, on account of the goods being only temporary, that the later manufacturers of kalsomines are giving their material some arbitrary name and not calling it a kalsomine.

Every one of the strong points in regard to Alabastine that has been proved to be such by the test of twenty years, is picked up by every new manufacturer of ordinary kalsomine, and claimed for his goods. These claims, on the face of them, are ridiculous, but it will take a householder who uses these goods perhaps two or three years to find out that he has gotten nothing but temporary kalsomine; and by that time the particular manufacturer may be out of the market.

Papered Ceilings Out of Style.

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Alabastine is a rock-base cement, which sets, and hardens with age. It is the only material that can make the claim of durability and substantiate it by actual time tests. This phenomenal wall coating is adapted to all grades, from the most elaborate free-hand modeling with a machine to the cheapest plain tinting and whitening, and requires only cold water to mix it for use. It never needs taking off to renew, bustles out house pests, sweetens apartments, and fills cracks.

Paint dealers furnish card of twelve beautiful tints. A free copy of "Alabastine Etc." may be had by addressing Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

If you want to burrow trouble you will always find people willing to lend it without security.

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas.—My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla, curing her of erysipelas and eczema.—Mrs. H. O. Wheatley, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Excursions to California.

Every week an organized party leaves from Chicago via Denver and Salt Lake, in charge of a special conductor. Pullman Tourist cars are used. They lack only the expensive finish of Palace cars, while the cost per berth is about one-third. Similar parties leave each week from St. Louis also.

For particulars address T. A. GRADY, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark Street, Chicago.

WINCHESTER.

Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156 page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

180 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Nervous People.

Nervous people not only suffer themselves but cause more or less misery to everyone around them. They are fretful, easily worried and therefore a worry to others.

When everything annoys you, when your pulse beats excessively, when you are startled at the least unexpected sound, your nerves are in a bad state and should be promptly attended to.

Nervousness is a question of nutrition. Food for the nerves is what you need to put you right, and the best nerve food in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They give strength and tone to every nerve in the body, and make despondent, easily irritated people feel that life has renewed its charms. Here is proof:

Mrs. Cora Watson, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. T. C. Watson, of Clinton St., Bradford, Pa., was seized with a nervous attack, which threatened to end her life. Her mother, who had been a nurse, was unable to care for her. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were given her, and she was cured in a few days.

Before the attack she had been a healthy child, and was a member of the church. After the attack she was a nervous wreck, and was unable to do anything. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were given her, and she was cured in a few days.

After using six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Mrs. Watson's life was saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She was cured in a few days, and was able to do anything. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were given her, and she was cured in a few days.

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STORY OF MOCHA COFFEE.

It Was the Sheikh Schoedell Who Popularized the Drink.

Mocha is not alone the name of a kind of coffee, but also of a port in the district of Yemen, on the Red Sea. The patron saint of both was Shukh Schoedell, whose memory is venerated by the Mohammedans almost as much as that of Mohammed himself, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

One day 600 years ago a vessel from the Indies cast anchor in the port. Those on board had noticed a hut, and they disembarked to see what it was. The sheik (for it was his dwelling) received the strangers kindly and gave them some coffee to drink, for he was very fond of it and attributed great virtue to it. The travelers, who had never seen coffee before, thought that this hot drink would be a cure for the plague. Schoedell assured them that through prayers and the use of his drink not only would the plague be stopped, but also that if they would unload their merchandise they could make a good profit by it. The owner of the ship was impressed by this strange man, especially as he found the coffee so palatable. On the same day a large number of Arabs came to listen to the hermit's preaching, and among them were some merchants, who purchased all the goods on the ship. The Indian visitor returned home, and, telling his strange adventure and profitable trading, many of his compatriots came to visit the saintly Schoedell.

A beautiful mosque was built over the tomb of Schoedell after his death, and his name will never be forgotten as long as Mocha coffee is drunk. All of the Moslem coffee-housekeepers venerate him, mentioning his name in their morning devotions. Travelers say that in the town of Mocha or Oclah as the Arabs call it, men take their oath not by God, but by the memory of Schoedell.

First American Co. 1 Fields.

The first coal fields discovered in America were the bituminous ones at Richmond, Va., in 1760.

Interesting to Farmers.

The Item of Binder Twine is something of importance to farmers at this time of the year. The offer of the John M. Smyth Co., of Chicago, made elsewhere in this paper, to furnish Binder Twine to the farmers of the West is well worth considering. To purchase Binder Twine in this way at the rates offered by the John M. Smyth Co. will save the farmers thousands of dollars this season.

The passion flower which grows in the South American forests can only be enjoyed where it grows, as it fades almost as soon as it is picked.

How's This: We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CURET & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CURET for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all his transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Welling, Kinna & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Ho—"What a perfect fool I've been." She—"My dear, don't be so conceited; no one is perfect."—Boston Journal.

The World's Record for Output.

Adding together the actual number of the different kinds of harvesting machines made in a single day during 1898 at the works of the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago gives the enormous total of 1,819, or more than two complete millions for each working minute.

Japanese cities have in every quarter public kitchens, where poor families can, for a trifling sum, cook their meals.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The newspaper is a greater treasure to the people than uncounted millions of gold.—Beecher.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All doctors advise you to get the remedy if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

If people would frankly admit their ignorance lots of useless argument might be avoided.

The Most Violent Explosions of Coalmines are stopped by this Explosive Drops Cure in One Minute.

Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.—Lavater.

THE PLAYHOUSE.

By Niska Waterman.

It wasn't a house at all, you see
But only a big, flat stone;
Yet they called it a house, did the sis-
ters three,
As they tarried there and slipped their
tea;
And each was as glad as a queen might
be—
A queen on a golden throne.
And one was like a lily fair,
And one was like a rose;
And one had stolen a happy share
Of blended grace from the other pair;
And all were lovely beyond compare—
My queens of the long agoes.
The house was close by the garden
gate,
And under the apple trees;
In whose broad branches, early and
late,
The robin sang to his happy mate
As a little lamb, feeling his happy
weight,
Swung low in the summer breeze.
And many a golden afternoon
The sisters chatted there;
With hearts as glad as the skies of
June,
With hearts as soft as a mother's croon
With hearts that withered and all too
soon
With a grief they could not bear.
I wandered far in the paths of men,
I lingered long and late,
To win the golden prize and then
I set my heart for the "home" again,
But the world seemed change and
cheerless when
I stood by the garden gate.
In we I sat me down to weep,
For my heart was sad and lone,
And my gold seemed all so poor and
cheap.
There was little left I cared to keep,
And I wished I were wrapped in a
dreamless sleep
And under the big flat stone.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE STING OF THE VIPER.

By H. S. Keller.

"Malediction upon that white-faced
fool! The girl was interested, attracted
by me ere he came. That interest
I had taken so much pains to foster
might in time have ripened into love.
I could be patient, for I am a Peruvian.
Now, the lily-fingered dandy from the
North has stepped between me and the
object of my love. The blood of a Pe-
ruvian brooks no defeat. I will not
submit tamely to a girl's coldness. I
have her proud old father in my grasp;
he must clear this white-faced fool
from my path. If he be powerless to
do this, then the viper's sting shall do
the work for me."
Savagely, almost insanely, the words
fell from the speaker's lips.
Don Jose Le Garde had taken Car-
acas by storm when he first appeared
among its elegant high circles. Rum-
ors of his immense wealth had pre-
ceded him, and when he arrived at the
gay Venezuelan city the doors of the
best society were opened to him—this
fabulously rich silver king of the mines
of Peru.
Impressible manumans were com-
pletely carried off their feet by his
glitter of gold, and laid many a trap,
each baited by a beautiful daughter, to
capture the charming Peruvian. In the
wine room, the dance hall, or at the
gossamer table, he carried all before
him. He played, not to win, so he said,
but for the intoxication of the spell of
chance. He drank, not because he
was a drunkard, but for the "spit of
triumph" which came to him when he
saw his boon companions drop, one
after the other, while he remained
clear-headed, sober as ever.
He turned upon his finger the tiny
circle of gold once or twice; tapped it
with his finger tips and smiled sar-
donically as he rung for his valet. He
was quickly dressed and ready for the
ball which was to take place at the
spacious palace of the old Venezuelan
merchant, Marie's father.
The rooms of the grand pile were
filled with the elite of Caracas. Don
Jose greeted his white teeth and smil-
ered an oath under his inky mustache
as he entered the ball room. There, at
the farther side of the brilliantly light-
ed room, was seated Marie, more
charming than ever, and leaning upon
the back of her chair, bending over her
beautiful shoulders and fanning her
with a scarlet feathered fan, was the
object of the Peruvian's mad hatred—
Leon Stevenson, of the United States.
"Sit a word with you," said Don Jose
touching his aged host upon the shoul-
der.
The old gentleman started, glanced
at the pair on the other side of the
room, and followed his guest into the
conservatory.
"You still permit that white-faced fool
to dangle at your daughter's apron-
strings."
"Don Jose, not so loud, I beg of you;
some guests."
"And unless you relieve me of the
hated presence of this rival, every
guest under your roof shall know that
the cloud hanging over the rich Ven-
ezuelan merchant."
"For the sake of Heaven, do not
speak so loudly! You will ruin me!"
interrupted the old gentleman, laying
his hand upon the other's arm.
"Will you, once for all, command
your daughter to dismiss this Steven-
son?"
"I—I can only try."
"You must succeed! You have prom-
ised me Marie's hand in marriage. I
have sworn to take her back to Peru
as my bride. Until this fair dandy
came from the North my path was
clear. I like not his presence. Remove
him or your house falls, and ruin
stares you in the face!"
"I will do my best," uttered the old
man, as he quivered with rage. For the
sake of transient pecuniary relief he
had placed himself in the man's power.
The rich Peruvian held his notes,
which must be met or which would be
destroyed upon the marriage of Marie
to Don Jose.
"And now I desire to see Marie here;
kindly tell her to come to me," uttered
the Peruvian, as he commanded the
bloody of the old Venezuelan foot;
but choking back his anger—for he was
in this man's power—he returned to the
hall room, leaving the other to pace up
and down the conservatory, filled with
rich, gaily-hued tropical plants.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Ventilation in the Milk Room—A Good Word for the Silo—Peas for Family Use—The Leaf of Young Grain, Etc.

Ventilation in the Milk Room.
An old lesson, but not well learned, is to have good ventilation in the milk room. Clean floors, as well as walls, are also essential. If our milk producers could act upon those two hints and put them into practical effect the reduction in milk complaints would be surprising.

A Good Word for the Silo.
A silo is merely a convenience for keeping green fodder. Its function is to preserve, not to create or to improve; and because it cannot do either of the latter wonders some men say it is of no use. They put into it corn sown broadcast, which is immature, and then marvel that such ensilage did not feed their cows as well as clover hay. A silo does not regenerate; it merely preserves what is put into it. If a man will put corn, when it is well-formed ears, into a fairly tight silo the silo will give back as good as he gave it.—Professor Robertson.

Peas for Family Use.
It is necessary to make several plantings of peas to have a succession for the table during the season. Of course the earliest should be planted first, and the very earliest of all should not be one of the sweeter wrinkled varieties, as these will wrinkle in cold, wet soil from the amount of water that they will absorb. But the wrinkled varieties when they come are so much sweeter and better than they spoll the other for use. The peas not wrinkled should be used while they are small and tender. When they attain full size it will be impossible to cook them soft. One of the early and one later variety of wrinkled peas should be planted about the same time when the ground gets warm enough. The planting may be kept up till nearly June, though later-planted peas are apt to mildew, and at the time they are ripe there is such variety of other vegetables and fruits that we do not care so much for the peas.

The Leaf of Young Grain.
There is much difference in the breadth, size and color of leaf in your grain as it comes up. It is partly dependent on the character of the seed, as the plant sends up its first leaves mainly from the starch matter which encloses the germ, and which the germ uses until it is able to put forth roots into the soil. Barley being larger and heavier than oats has always a broader leaf, though it puts out a second leaf, and somewhat later they will come up with a leaf that looks like barley. But this rank growth early is not regarded favorably by the cultivator, for he knows that it is liable to be followed by rust of stalk or grain later in the season. Harrowing grain that comes up with too small and thin, a leaf bruises these first leaves, and as it also stimulates root growth, it causes the plant to send up new shoots with much broader leaves. This dries out the soil, thus preventing the excessive growth later that invites rust.

The Cure of Roup.
First of all, when roup breaks out among the chickens, isolate the sick from the well known by muzzling, swelled face and eyes, sneezing, discharges from nose and throat, etc., and in a thorough manner fumigate the quarters with sulphur and carbolic acid. Every evening heat a brick very hot and on it drop ten drops carbolic acid. This you will compel the well ones to inhale for several minutes. It is a preventive. It is also an excellent antidote for the affected ones.
If the birds are valuable, treat them carefully. If not so valuable and they are quite ill, destroy them and treat only the less affected ones. Provide a quantity of hydrogen, half diluted with water, should be used on expensive birds. It is the most thorough cleanser known and perfectly harmless as a local wash for the eyes and mouth. Use it morning and evening. For constitutional treatment, i. e., medicine to be administered into the general system, the following is nearest a specific of all medicines known: Corrosive sublimate 1 grain, tincture of iodine 1 drachm, tincture of arsenic 1/2 drachm, tincture of blood root 2 drachms, water 1 1/2 pints. The water should have been previously boiled and allowed to cool before the remedies are dissolved in it. Set this before the sick-fowls and allow them to drink all they wish.
Let the food consist of boiled meats and mashed potatoes. Boil the wheat and let it be warm except the water they drink.
Let me assure my readers that the above treatment is absolutely reliable. It must, however, be intelligently administered, as all affairs of the poultry yard should be.—Dr. W. F. Roth in New England Homestead.

The Tent Caterpillar.
We have been reminded that the tent caterpillar was very numerous in many places about Boston in Massachusetts last year, and asked to give methods of destroying them, or preventing them from destroying the trees. These insects are so easily found and killed upon the trees at any time from the depositing of the eggs in July up to the building of the tent-like nest in the next spring that we consider them as the least injurious of our insect pests in the orchard.

The eggs are deposited in July or August by a brown moth about three-fourths of an inch long, and they encircle the twig near its outer end like a brown band, a half inch wide or more. These clusters of eggs may be found after the foliage is on the trees at any time, but we prefer to wait until spring, when they assume a silvery appearance, and in the morning and afternoon, when the sun is shining, to see the green of the eggs if they are there. They are easiest found in early morning when there is a little dew on them, and if they are rubbed

off the twig and burned, or the twig itself cut off and burned with them, that is an end of that trouble.

But if any escape observation, and the tent is seen, fasten a swab to a long pole, wet it with kerosene, and rub the swab through the nest until it is destroyed, which will kill every caterpillar it touches. We have even set the swab on fire and burned out the nest and its occupants, and if a little care is taken this can be done without injury to the branch. The best time to attack the nests is in the morning or evening, as the family are all in the tent then, while in the middle of the day they are abroad feeding upon the leaves.
Spraying with any of the arsenates, as is done for the canker worm, also destroys the tent caterpillar, and those who have large orchards will find this the surest way of exterminating them. They are even more fond of the wild cherry as a breeding and feeding place than the apple, and while some have advised the destruction of the wild cherry for that reason, others are better pleased to let the cherry trees remain and destroy the caterpillars there. The danger of this plan is that many will not kill them on the cherry trees, and one nest there may breed moths enough to supply every tree in the orchard with tents in its branches. There is also a species which appears in the fall, but they may be met in the same way by spraying or with kerosene swab.—American Cultivator.

Hog Cholera.
Hog cholera and its correlative disease, swine plague, may be considered as one, for, although each has for its cause different bacteria, the symptoms of both are similar, and the medical agents which will destroy one class of these germs will destroy the other; hence, for the sake of brevity, it is not necessary to mention both when referring to the subject. The trouble affects hogs in all parts of the United States, causing an annual loss of swine in value variously estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000. The disease is usually epidemic in the western States of the West and extends to all of the Eastern and Southern States. The reason for this is well established in our mind, after several years of inquiry and observation. Most farmers in the corn belt grow hogs, many of them having herds of several hundred. How or when cholera first got among them is not known, but once there it readily propagated in the same way as yellow fever propagated in China. The germs of both are very tenacious of life. They may be dormant for months, or years, and then spring into active life whenever suitable conditions occur.

Hog cholera germs may be conveyed on the feet of men and animals, by running water and by wind for miles. It is not a matter for surprise that the disease has become a permanent resident of the swine States. The reason for its sporadic action in the East and South is that the number of hogs is very small, comparatively, and the conditions in which they exist are less conducive to the inception of the disease than in the corn belt, where the animals are crowded and their systems weakened by an all-corn diet, and too often filthy environment. But how does the disease reach the East and South? The answer will be a surprise to most persons, but I have studied this question long enough to be satisfied that I am correct. The germs of the disease are conveyed from the West-bound up in smoked meats of the packing houses. It is a fact, well known by swine men of the West, that when cholera attacks a fattening herd these animals not having yet come down with the disease are shipped to a slaughter-house at once, as a rule, to save the total loss of them. Some of these hogs have the disease germs within them in the process of incubation. Some of this meat is made into bacon, hams and shoulders, and shipped away to market. Salting and smoking do not kill the germs. When this smoked meat is about to be eaten, the meat and drippings are thrown into the swill tub, and thence they go into the hogpen, if one keeps hogs; but if not, and the meat comes from a village or inland city, there is generally some swill-gatherer about, who collects the home and feeds it to his hogs, thus introducing them with the dread disease. I have traced these things several times—twice in Pennsylvania, once at a large summer hotel in the Catskill Mountains and once at Ithaca. Western smoked meats were eaten at all of these places, and the trimmings fed to hogs. Three or four years ago the Elmira Reformatory lost most of its hogs by cholera.

A year or two ago the Onondaga County Hospital at Rome, had similar trouble. Not long ago cholera was raging at Genoa, N. Y., and it is reported that the Soldiers' Home at Bath, led by cholera 108 hogs from its herd of 400. I have not learned whether Western smoked meats were used at the four last-named places or not, but it is very likely that they were. I would not for anything wantonly injure the pork market, but if pork-growers continue to ship hogs to packers that have been exposed to cholera, and packers are too careless about the matter, the trade ought to be injured. To prevent such pork rinds from communicating the disease to hogs that eat them, first cook the rinds thoroughly. Should this be done in every case, it is quite certain that there would be no more cholera in the Eastern States. Galen Wilchen in the New York Tribune.

Thought Dying was Fun.
Merriment is regarded as out of place at a funeral, yet an inhabitant of Montclair, who had been dubbed the "Misanthrope," on account of his gloomy and reserved disposition, inserted a clause in his will to the effect that any of his relations who should presume to shed tears at his funeral would be disinherited; and on the other hand, he who laughed most heartily would be his sole heir.
He further gave directions that neither his house nor the church was to be hung with black cloth on the day of his burial, but to be decorated with flowers and green boughs; while, instead of the melancholy rolling of bells, the ceremony was to be accompanied with drums, rattles, and flutes. There is reason to believe that the funeral was conducted in exact accordance with these peculiar instructions.—Christian Endeavor World.

BRICKS OF MANY COLORS.

Extensive Use of the Modern Light-Colored Bricks—The Brick Industry.

The more extensive use for building purposes of the light-colored bricks now so familiar to the eye was begun about fifteen years ago. Some light-colored bricks were made before that, and for a considerable period there had been in the East a limited use of the burnt bricks of Milwaukee; but up to that time the bricks used here were almost exclusively red. For a long time there had been used in fine buildings, especially for dwellings, the pressed bricks of Philadelphia, Trenton and Baltimore, all red; the Philadelphia brick front was classed with that of brownstone, but the use of these has been largely superseded by the demand for the modern light-colored bricks, the use of which is still increasing.

The light-colored bricks are made in yellow, buff, brown, gray, old gold, light red, salmon red, and cream, and in many shades of these colors; and light-colored bricks are also made tinted, in many variations of the tints; and there are made, too, rough-faced. The tendency in the past few years has been toward still lighter shades in the light-colored bricks used, and there are now made many white bricks. Bricks are made to order in any color or shade that may be desired. The clay company found in most regions burn red. The light-colored bricks are produced by the mixing together in suitable proportions of various clays and by the firing.

Hard red bricks cost \$6 to \$8.50 a thousand; the light-colored bricks from \$25 to \$40 a thousand. While the fine bricks are now so extensively used that they are everywhere seen, and they are made in great numbers, yet the number of common red bricks used is after all a thousand times as great. The fine bricks are used for a veneer only, for the face of the wall; it would simply be wasting money to build the wall throughout with them, and they are braced with suitable common brick. Of bricks of all kinds taken together there are used in this city every year hundreds of millions, and in the country thousands of millions.

Brickmaking is very largely a local industry. There are brickmaking establishments all over the country, and local demands are in great measure supplied from plants comparatively near at hand. The use of modern light-colored bricks are not found, and in which red remains the prevailing color. The use of modern light-colored bricks is widespread, but there are regions in which clays adapted to the making of light-colored bricks are not found, and in which red remains the prevailing color of the brick structures. With the growth of the country the brickmaking business has grown to great proportions, and the output of single yards has enormously increased. In old times from 200,000 to 300,000 bricks in a year would have been accounted a fair production for a brickyard. Now there are great establishments equipped with every sort of modern mechanical appliance that can be brought into use in the processes of brickmaking, and producing bricks in great variety for building and other uses, besides moulded and ornamental forms for architectural purposes, and turning out many millions of brick annually.

Some American bricks are exported to Canada. For many years common brick and firebrick have been articles of exports to ports on the Gulf of Mexico and to the West Indies, and some fine American bricks for fireplaces are now shipped to Germany.—New York Sun.

England and Fire Service.

The British towns seem to have the smallest number of paid firemen of any cities in Europe and America. The London fire brigade has about 800 men, about the same number as Berlin, which has only a fourth of the population, and less than one-half the size of the Paris corps. Glasgow has but 100 men to 800,000 population; Leeds but 33 to 400,000 people, and Sheffield 22 men to a population of 350,000. Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Norwich, Bromley, and other towns have no separately organized fire department, the work of suppressing fires being performed by the regular police force. The expenditures for fire protection are on a similarly unimportant scale. Thus Leeds spends less than \$5,000 a year, and Sheffield less than \$10,000 a year. Preston, with a population of 110,000, reports only \$1,500 spent for its fire brigade, and Norwich, with 100,000 population, only \$750 a year. A few towns, however, show a somewhat larger range of expenditures. Glasgow and Liverpool each annually expend in the neighborhood of \$75,000, about 10 cents per capita, and proportionate amounts are expended by Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, and Salford. The London brigade costs about \$250,000, or 20 cents per capita. But even these exceptional instances are below the per capita expenditures for fire protection in other European cities of the same size.—Municipal Affairs.

Queer Survival of a Word.

An instance of the survival of old words in country districts has come under notice at Beaconsfield. In a tender to the Urban Council for public "lighting and darning" the lamps. The word "dout" is regarded by etymologists as obsolete, although it was, in olden times, used in the sense of "quench," being a contraction of "do out" in the way that "doff" and "don" are contractions of "doff off" and "do on." The word is used in Shakespeare (Hamlet, Act I, Scene IV):
One dream of base
Doth all the noble substance dunt.
The word is still in common use in the villages of Buckinghamshire amongst the laboring classes, but it is rather unusual to find it in connection with a business transaction with a public body.—London News.

Quick Work on the Bible.

Recent events have stirred the British and Foreign Bible Society to some prompt feats of translation, and portions of the New Testament in no less than four tongues are in preparation for the Philippines. The first three Gospels and the Acts in Tagalog, the language of the dominant native race there, are actually printed; St. Luke's Gospel in Ilocos is nearly finished, and the same book in Bled is ready for

THE BIOGRAPH'S SECRETS.

HOW OBJECTS IN MOTION ARE REPRODUCED WITH STARTLING REALISM.

Films 150 Yards in Length—You Don't See One Moving Picture, as You Think, but Hundreds of Stationary Photographs, Following Each Other Rapidly.
The fundamental principle upon which a moving picture apparatus is constructed is the principle of the retention of the image by the retina of the eye. It is well known that the duration of a flash of lightning is an exceedingly small fraction of a second. Nevertheless, the brief period of illumination is sufficient to imprint upon the retina a perfect picture of a landscape; and the impression of the beholder is that the period of illumination is enormously greater than it actually is. Working on this principle, a series of photographs are taken on a long strip of celluloid film. The time of exposure of these pictures is ordinarily very much shorter than is employed in so-called instantaneous photographs taken by hand cameras, the period of exposure ranging from 1/100th to 1/400th part of a second. After each exposure, which is ordinarily made by a revolving shutter, having a slit or opening through which the light is permitted to reach the sensitized film for a brief instant, the film is moved forward by the mechanism of the camera until a new surface comes opposite the lens. The film is then usually held stationary while a second exposure is made. This process is repeated in a biograph camera at the rate of about thirty exposures per second, and it will thus be noted that the time of the moving film occupies a much greater proportion of the time than is used in making the exposure. The actual time of exposure depends upon a number of conditions.

"ADMIT WITHIN FIRE LINES."

An Extraordinary Motif for a Reporter's Funeral Emblem.

In the introduction to his story of "The Last of the Mulberry Street Barons," in the Century, Jacob A. Riss, author of "How the Other Half Lives," tells a rather gruesome but very amusing anecdote of a fellow-reporter attached to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry street, New York City. There had been a feud of long standing between the reporters in Mulberry street, and in consequence news was plentiful. There were mutual swears to be paid off, and we paid them off in the coin of the realm. The coin of Mulberry street was murder, fire, and sudden death (we had passed the stage of boxing-gloves, and did not speak as we used to say, "any risk of being waylaid"). I do not mean, of course, that we murdered or burned up one another, but these things were the staples of our daily work as police reporters; and when we were "out" the precinct returns received an extra sifting, with the result that many a grain of newspaper wheat that would otherwise have escaped was rescued from the dust-bin.

We had our specialties in this contest of wit. One was distinguished as a sleuth. He fed on detective mysteries as a cat on a chicken-bone. He thought them out by day and dreamed them out by night, to the great exasperation of the official detectives, with whom their solution was a commercial, not in the least an intellectual affair. They solved them on the plane of the proverbial lack of humor among thieves, by the formula, "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours." Another came out strong on fires. He knew the history of every house in town that ran any risk of being burned; knew every fireman; and could tell within a thousand dollars, more or less, what was the value of the goods stored in any building in the dry-goods district, and for how much they were insured. If he could not, he did anyhow, and his guesses often came near the fact as shown in the final adjustment. He sniffed a fire from afar, and knew without asking how much salvage there was in a bale of cotton after being twenty-four hours in the fire. He is dead, poor fellow. In life he was fond of a joke, and in death the joke clung to him in a way wholly unforeseen. The firemen in the next block, with whom he made his headquarters when off duty, so that he might always be within hearing of the gong, wished to give some tangible evidence of their regard for the old reporter, but, being in a hurry, left it to the forist, who knew him well, to choose the design. He hit upon a floral fire-bag as the proper thing, and thus it was that when the company of mourners assembled, and the funeral service in progress, there arrived and was set upon the coffin, in the view of all, that triumph of the forist's art, a shield of white roses, with this legend written across it in red immortal letters: "Admit within fire lines only." It was shocking, but irresistible. It brought down even the house of mourning.

High Speed on French Railroads.

Of late years, a few of the French railroads, notably the Chemin de Fer du Nord, have been paying particular attention to their express train service, with the result that the last annual record of the leading line, running north of Paris, shows an average speed, including stops, of over 54.5 miles per hour. Of the twenty-five expresses that are scheduled to run at a speed of over 50 miles an hour there are six, including one between Amiens and Calais ville, 102 1/2 miles, with a speed of between 50 and 50.9 miles an hour; seven between 51.1 and 51.5 miles an hour; seven between 52.0 and 52.7 miles an hour, and five having respective speeds of 54.5, 54.8, 55.3, 56.3, and 57.7 miles an hour, including stops; the last-named run is made between Paris and Amiens, 81 1/2 miles, while the average of 56.3 is maintained on a continuous run, without stop, between Paris and St. Quentin, a distance of 59 1/2 miles. What a splendid service this is in mind the fact that the five fastest trains exceed the speed of our own Express, New York to Albany, at the rate of 53.38 miles an hour, though they do not equal the Atlantic City flyer on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—Scientific American.

Good Sense Talk About Health.

There is, it is true, as great an inequality in the inheritance of health as in the bequest of wealth or brains. Some are born with a fortune of vigor and soundness so large that not a lifetime of eager squandering will leave them poor, and others enter the world paupers of need so dire that no charity from medicine can ever raise them to comfort, but most of us have just that mediocre legacy of vitality which renders us undistinguishable units in the mass. It lies in the hands of each to improve or waste that property as he chooses, for there are, self-made men physically as well as financially; those who, because of ancestral wastefulness, have only a stipend of health, and there are spendthrifts of health who come to as sorrowful case as spendthrifts of gold. The body is a realm where a wise and frugal ruler brings happiness as surely as a foolish one brings distress, and wisdom here, as elsewhere, lies in learning and obeying natural laws.—North American Review.

The Largest State Debts are as follows:

Virginia, \$26,747,182; Massachusetts, \$12,462,378; New York, \$9,340,610; Indiana, \$8,200,615; Georgia, \$8,031,500; Missouri, \$8,035,830; Pennsylvania, \$6,816,309. Iowa has none.